The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872. NUMBER 108.

the boat, and the ship, with one sail ... away from her. The sea had filled the ... the edge, and in the excitement of the ... effort was made to bail her. After ... been somewhat calmed down, some effort ... made to bail her. It was about this time ... the other boat that got ashore came up ... we asked them to take us aboard, but ... fused so do so, and, in spite of the ... Captain Culmer to rescue us, they ... us a bucket and rowed away. ... who were floating around ... preservers implored them to ... them but they turned a deaf ear to every ... except the promptings of their own desire ... cape. We set to work to bail out our ... scoops they rowed away. On taking an ... toryof the boat's outfit, we found that we ... four oars and a boat-hook. We stayed ... theship until she went down, and then ... our oars and began the first night of ... All our efforts to bail the boat were ... as every wave filled her again, so we had ... waist-deep in water. The boat lay in the ... of the sea, with every wave breaking ... We had to lock our legs under the seats ... chsp arms about each other's necks, as ... sea threatened to wash us overboard. ... morning broke, the sea was still running ... tain high. When the boat was lifted on the ... of a wave, every eye was strained to catch ... of a sail or land, but none was to be seen. ... was still useless to try to bail the boat, but ... oars were put out, more to keep ourselves ... than to make any progress. The ... and out of the boat, made rowing ... couldnot keep the oars in the rowlocks ... men by this time had grown careless, and ... was nosemblance of discipline. They ... fits and starts with too little unity to ... anything. Mark Anthony, the oiler ... crazed in the afternoon of this day. The ... night was like the first, only intensified ... complains of the starving men, and ... ravings of Anthony. When the morning ... and no prospect of land or a sail ... made out, the spirits of all fell ... A shoal of sharks swam around the boat ... ingly certain of their prey. The barber, ... Sterr, became crazy toward afternoon. He ... terribly emaciated with hunger, and ... About dark he died, and a sea swept ... Before morning Shea the porter, and Mark ... thony jumped overboard in a fit of insanity ... It was on the morning of the fourth ... that our hunger seemed to have left us ... tortures of thirst were intensified so as ... almost unendurable. McCurdon gave ... and he threw himself over backward into ... sea. Thomas Egan, one of the five left alive ... the morning of the fourth day, while ... a splendid entertainment to which he ... gaged, suddenly fell forward and died. He ... thrown overboard, and a shark took him ... our eyes."

Serious Gale—Buildings Dismantled.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Sixteen out of the ... twenty new houses on Stricker street were ... roofed by a terrific gale of wind last night. ... houses had just been completed, and only ... were occupied. Loss, $10,000.

MARRIED.

HOBART—HASTINGS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. A. L. ... D. D., President of Beloit College, H. B. Hobart, managing editor of the Chicago Evening Mail, and Emma M. Hastings, daughter of the Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Madison, Wis.

FARGO—COFFIN—At Wiscasset, Me., Dec. ..., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Boester, Charles E. Fargo, of Chicago, Ill., and ... W., eldest daughter of Isaac H. Coffin, Esq., of ..., and niece of A. J. Averill, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

MANVEL—At the residence of his son, No. ... rie-av., Dec. 2, Bennet Manvel, of Chicago, ... years.
His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

SCHUTTLER—On the 2d of December, at No. ... Taylor-st., Ellis, daughter of Charles and Maria ... ler, aged 14 years and 3 months.
Funeral, Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock ... Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EGAN—On Dec. 3, of consumption, John Egan, ... 31 years.
Funeral from his residence, No. 45 Wendell-st., ... to Calvary Cemetery, Wednesday at 11 o'clock.
Ottawa and Detroit papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT ART SALE AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of Art-lovers to the new and valuable collection of

Paintings and Works of Art

BELONGING TO THE BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

And collected during the past year by its proprietor, CHARLES KODE, Esq., from all the principal ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found contributions from the leading

Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, with catalogues, at

STORE NO. 970 WABASH-AV., Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the array of artists represented in the collection will be found the names of such as
Carl Hubner, Albert Bierstadt,
H. Herzog, Regis Gignoux,
H. Sell, A. B. Durand,
Henri de Beul, J. F. Kensett,
F. Verrasnetti, W. L. Sontag,
L. Robbe, A. F. Tait,
Wm. Hart, Wm. F. H. de Haas,
Geo. L. Brown, A. D. Shattuck,
And many of equal celebrity.
The whole to be sold by auction without reserve on
Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Evenings,
DEC. 5 and 6, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

We shall sell Wednesday, Dec. ..., at 9 1-2 a. m.,

180 cases Men's Cf., Kip, and Beaver ...
160 cases Boys' and Youth's Boots.
150 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's ...
Assorted Polish.
And a Line of Rubber Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

At our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 ... we shall offer
Custom-made Clothing,
Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Notions,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's ...
Fleece-Lined Gloves,
Army Dress Coats,
Cav. Jackets and Pants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Pawnbrokers' Goods

On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, ...

BY ORDER OF

A. LIPMAN, 27 West Madison-st.,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Sale will continue all day until every lot is sold. Catalogues now ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

CROMOS AT AUCTION

This Morning at 10 o'clock.

A very large assortment of splendid Chromos ... the consignment.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South C...

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

Of Unredeemed Pledges. Will be sold

AT AUCTION,

Watches of every description; the largest stock ... fered in Chicago. Jewelry, Clothing, Guns, Musical Instruments, and all kinds of goods, on ... day, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 5, 6, 7. ... LETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st. ... credit on large bills.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

PERSONAL—RETURN THE WATCH AND ... and pocketbook to office Anderson's ... No questions asked.

CLOTHING.

NEW DEPARTURE

BROWN & CO.,

TAILORS,

NO. 332 WABASH-AV.,

Will, from this date, make the most stylish garments from the best fabrics at prices that defy competition.

Good Overcoats from $40 upward.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1872.

HATS CAPS. AND FURS.

FURS! HATS!

BISHOP & BARNES

Offer for the season their large stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS!

At the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Our business, in all its departments, is only at our

NEW STORE,

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Seven well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of ... and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, furnaces, &c.
WM. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the ... of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,

129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

WANTED.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.

Wanted, a bill of 500,000 feet of lumber, for which will pay in first-class, unincumbered, inside residence property, less than one mile from the river, at fair valuation. Apply to or address

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.,
156 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

California Grapes.

One car load just received. For sale low.

FRANCIS & WEBBER,
51 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
169 East Washington-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.

Terms Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

GEORGE C. BATES is no longer in the employ of the UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mathematical Instruments,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.

PHOTOCROME PICTURES. Reliable men and women wanted as agents to canvass every town in the State of Illinois. Applications can be made by letter or in person.
JOHN WHEELER,
General Agent State of Illinois,
Office, 11 North Curtis-st., Chicago.

"IT IS DONE."

The Remains of Horace Greeley Consigned to the Grave.

Eloquent Tribute to His Memory by Revs. Beecher and Chapin.

The Funeral Cortege Witnessed by Thousands.

The Most Solemn Pageant Ever Seen in the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The funeral of Horace Greeley to-day was a tribute befitting the memory of a man whose life and character have so strong a hold on the affection of the American people. The dense throng at the church; the long and solemn procession; the endless multitudes lining Broadway; the draped horses and flags; the tolling bells and the final rites at Greenwood, combined to form the most impressive obsequies in the history of the metropolis. The floral contributions that poured in from all sides were unexampled in number and novelty of design. Among the flowers resting on the coffin, to-day, was a large cross from General B. F. Butler.

The carriage containing President Grant was an object of interest to the immense crowds of people on the sidewalks. He was dressed in black broadcloth, with black silk tie. His demeanor throughout was grave and without the least demonstration. His presence at the funeral was regarded, of course, as inspired by motives of nobility, and more warm hearted things were said about him to-day by disinterested people than at any other time since he was first elected.

Dr. Krackowizer denies that he adopted any heroic course in treating Mr. Greeley's case. He prescribed nothing but bromide of potassium in small doses to induce sleep. The Doctor advised that the patient should be cared for at Chappaqua, but Mr. Greeley refused peremptorily to go there. For about ten days before the acute mania appeared, he was in a state of profound melancholy, taking an abnormally gloomy view of his present and future. He sat brooding and disinclined to answer any questions. The Doctor says his death was chiefly due to overworking the brain during the campaign tour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The distribution of tickets for admission to Mr. Greeley's obsequies was made at the Common Council Chamber this morning to the distinguished personages determined upon. President Grant's ticket being sent to him at his hotel, and thereafter, at about 10:30 o'clock, the party took carriages and left for the church, according to the programme. Broadway was lined with spectators awaiting the funeral procession, and flags were suspended at half-mast from nearly all the buildings on either side of the whole length of the thoroughfare.

The number of applicants for tickets of admission to witness the funeral services at Dr. Chapin's church was enormous. The church will accommodate 1,800 persons in all. Many prominent personages had great difficulty in procuring cards. Some persons offered high prices for tickets, but found none. Several prominent journalists arrived last evening from Philadelphia and other cities, among whom was Colonel Forney, to take part in the obsequies.

The interior of the Church of the Divine Paternity, where Mr. Greeley's obsequies are held, presented a sombre and beautiful appearance. Outside of the church were throngs waiting in respectful silence. Police stood in front of the church as a guard. The church was opened at about half-past 10, although ladies had previously been admitted and filled the galleries. During the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, a strain of music was discoursed by the choir.

Among the first celebrities to arrive were Governor Hoffman, President Grant, and Roscoe Conkling; soon after entered, and immediately following them, were Henry Wilson, Minister Washburne, and Secretary Belknap, who sat at the right of the pulpit. There were also General Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, and Vice President Colfax, who took a seat near the President. The crowds outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side on Fifth avenue, awaiting the arrival of the procession. At 11 o'clock the procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house on Forty-fifth street. Many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief. The corpse was borne by ten men, next came the chief mourners, then the *Tribune* Association, and next the *Herald* Club. Following the corpse, the mourners, and the *Tribune* and *Herald* Associations, came in succession the military and civil officers, according to the programme.

The church had been appropriately decorated. Over the door in front hung a flag draped up with black. In the vestibule was a portrait of Greeley with crape around the frame. The screen behind the pulpit was covered with black cloth, hanging in graceful folds and relieved by festoons, while from the top of it depended graceful strings of smilax. The pulpit itself and rail in front were fully draped. Drapery ran around the front of the galleries and from bracket to bracket along the side walls. Lengths of serge drooped from the centre of the ceiling to the spring of each arch, twined about columns and hung from the pinnacles of the organ. The clock, stopped at 10 minutes before 7, the hour of Greeley's death, was surrounded with black, and above it, in a green wreath, was a white cross of flowers. The pew Mr. Greeley used to occupy about midway of the north aisle, next the wall, was draped with crape. The figure in flowers of a lyre with broken strings, hung at the head. The seat was thickly strewn with white flowers, camellias being placed in the spot which Greeley himself used to occupy. This pew will be left empty for thirty days. The most remarkable decorations of the church, however, were the flowers. There was a beautiful appropriateness and personal significance in many of the devices which surrounded his bier. At the back of the pulpit, under the words: "It is done," with which his great life closed, was a wreath of ripened wheat, a fit emblem of the rich harvest the keen sickle of Death had so lately reaped. Below this was a shield of white flowers, with the arms of the State of New York in purple blossoms, the gift of the Common Council. Still below the last, an axe and a pen were arranged in the form of a cross. A magnificent arch of white flowers, presented by the ladies of Dr. Chapin's congregation, spanned the pulpit over the speaker's head. On its white ground was wrought in crimson blossoms the legend "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." Indeed, these words and the "It is done," were repeated again and again in decorations, in all sorts of devices.

At the right of the pulpit stood another gift from the Common Council, a large stand, of which the whole top was composed of the choicest flowers, rosebuds and camellias, and tuberoses, surmounted by a crown wrought from the same lovely blossoms. A similar stand and crown was the gift of Mayor Hall, and another came from the Lincoln Club. The Lotos, the Union League, and the Herald Clubs were represented by appropriate offerings. From the German Greeley and Brown Club came an immense quill, wrought in the choicest flowers. One of the most remarkable of the tributes was a plow composed of camellias and white roses with a ground-work of violets and other modest blossoms. This beautiful design was the gift of the *Tribune* employes. Among the most conspicuous offerings was a magnificent floral tablet, three and a half feet wide, standing about six feet from the floor, and presenting the appearance of a picture, supported by columns, of which the frame consisted of violets and tea rose buds. The ground of the tablet was formed of choicest white flowers, inscribed at the top with the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." On the reverse were the letters "H. G.," and the motto "In memoriam." The inscriptions were in red flowers. This tablet was presented by the "Tribune Association." About the coffin itself were arranged gifts of the choicest kind from personal friends. The air was full of the sweet breath of flowers. They were thick under the foot which trod so reverently as they bore him away. They filled every available space with their beauty.

Among the significant emblems displayed at the funeral was a simple wreath of dry leaves with violets intertwined, sent by Whitelaw Reid to the Misses Greeley with a brief expression of sympathy. The Misses Greeley with their own hands bound the wreath about the coffin of their father, as from one who to the last had his confidence and love.

Thurlow Weed was a pall-bearer at his own request. Dudley S. Gregory, also a pall-bearer, was the man who loaned Mr. Greeley the thousand dollars with which he started the *Tribune*.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the procession entered the church. The solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed as though the people in the church scarcely breathed. Prominent among those who slowly wound their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, William M. Evarts, Mayor Hall, with the present Postmaster General Creswell, General Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, General Sheridan, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and a Committee from the Union League Club.

Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading an appropriate selection from the Scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang, very touchingly, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth;" after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration, speaking substantially as follows:

"When men have filled the household of God with their presence, it is not surprising that we miss them, when they leave us forever, and yet they are constantly, like in the present case, going from us and others are being called upon by means of heavenly impulse to take their places in the great cause of God's truth. The occasion, my friends, is a solemn and sublime one, and we forget the strife and contest of the world, that strife that separated us politically in the affairs of the nation; and I join in this meeting to weep over the remains of him who is now in our presence, soon to be taken from us, but whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country. Who is this man whom we are here to-day to commemorate? For thirty years he has filled the land with the greatest controversy. He was a man of war, and yet he died without civic honors, a private citizen. And yet we honor him, one and all. The President of the United States and his officers are here, and bow in silence to the will of God in taking from us our great brother. A little time ago, and we were in the midst of a fierce battle, with the great dead the leader of one side, and yet he now lies lifeless before us. It is because the man was something more than a professional man,—so good and noble that he had few compeers. It is for these reasons that we assemble here to mourn the loss of Horace Greeley.

For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no estate, but here to-day, between the oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effects of the labors of Horace Greeley. What matters it that, in the conflict over political economy, he should be upon side and you on another? I say it is enough that he has given his life blood for the good and to the purposes of nobler manhood. To-day we are all speaking kindly and sorrowfully for him. Think of those conflicts in which you forget humanity; out of which you have come, and summon your charity now you that have been battling on the other side. After a long and tempestuous voyage, he has reached shore, and angels will welcome him to their outstretched arms. Let us hope that when we die, angels will open the gates for us to the glory of the Lord. After the address of Mr. Beecher, which continued but a few moments, "Sleep the last sleep" was rendered in a beautiful manner by a quartette from St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin then spoke as follows:

One month ago, many who are now present met in this place to express our sympathy with one who sat with pallid face and quivering lips, a heart-stricken mourner over his wife. To-day, as in the freshness of his quiet sorrow himself, he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enveloped him. Such is Providence, that checks all human operations, and makes life a continual surprise. I cannot attempt here to now unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. Such an attempt would on one hand be premature, and on the other unnecessary. Premature because the traits and lessons of a great life can but be reviewed when the grief and excitement have ceased. This work ought to be done, and I trust will be done, in the utterance of some public memorial service, which will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can give it. To speak of Horace Greeley's worth is unnecessary; it has already been done. There have been but few instances in our history where expressions of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so universal, and so similar. These eulogies that pour in so thick and fast from every part of the land are not made up of artificial rhetoric. They are genuine. The tears are as freely shed, to-day, by country firesides and in distant cities, as beneath the shadowing drapery of this house, from which he is so soon to go out forever. They represent no invisible sympathy, but represent the people's thought, and are twined about the people's heart, bearing witness to a career of honest purpose. And why this reverential regard for the memory of Mr. Greeley? It is not for his mere intellectual ability, large and undeniable as it was. It was not because he was an high official, for Horace Greeley held no official station. The will of the people expressed through the Electoral College to-day decides that he should hold no such station. To-day the will of God elects him to a place from which all human ones look small and dim. Why is it then? It is the magnetism of simple goodness. Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain. His love for humanity was inherent. He touched all sides of humanity, so to speak. The hundreds of poor toil-worn men, who pressed through the crowd, to take a last look at that worn countenance, were moved by no mere curiosity. They came there not to gaze upon the face of the great journalist or politician, but because he had always been the poor man's friend, the sympathetic companion of the workingmen who had struggled through their experiences and and never forgot their claims. All his public acts were directed by the same impulses, and it enlisted him in the service of very many causes. Not only did it inspire his life-long war with oppression, vice, and wickedness of every kind, but it made him unspeakably generous. Perhaps he erred on the side of mercy against justice, but if a man must err at all that is a good side to err on. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies dead before us, there was no mistake in the main current of the principles which characterized his life, and therein is a lesson for us also.

How faithfully he did his work and lead his life, it is superfluous for me to say. It was an eminently practical one. What various interests of art, of labor, of education, of temperance, of domestic policy, of freedom, go mourning for him to-day. Wielding the mighty power of the mightiest engine of the times, placed in the editorial chair that he was it is no light thing to say that however strongly some may think that severely he used his pen as an instrument of his thoughts and principles, he never debased it as a stimulus of impurity, or made it the vehicle of a single social wrong. While Horace Greeley had made many antagonists, he had few, if any, enemies. And may I not, without violating any of the proprieties of this occasion, express my satisfaction that, while political differences lay sealed within these enclosed lids, the highest representative of the nation to-day here bows his head in honor of the thinker, the worker, the patriot, and man.

(Attempted applause, which was suppressed.)

The address was followed by earnest prayer and another hymn, "Angels ever bright and fair."

The Rev. Mr. Chapin then pronounced the benediction, and the choir sung a most beautiful and touching chant, "O, what is life?" after which the procession moved down Fifth avenue in the following order, the police having previously cleared the roadway from curb to curb:

Mounted Police.
Broadway Squad.
Superintendent Kelso.
Mayor Hall.
Inspectors Dilks and Walling.
Fourth Precinct Police, Captain Ulman.
One Hundred Members of the Fire Department, under Command of Engineer Shay.
Rev. Dr. Pullman officiating clergyman at the grave.
The pall-bearers, Chief Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, J. Chamberlin, Rev. Dr. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Tousey, Dudley S. Gregory, H. J. Johnson, Hon. William M. Evarts, John E. Williams, Senator Fenton, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Robert Bonner, R. M. Hoe, Peter C. Baker, J. G. Lightbody, Charles Storrs, and John R. Storrs.
Hearse.
Lizzie Ida, and Gabrielle Greeley, and other mourners in carriages.
The President of the United States, Vice President Colfax, and Vice President-elect Henry Wilson, in an open landau, surrounded by fifty policemen as a guard of honor.
Governor Hoffman and Governors of adjoining States.
The *Tribune* Editorial and Reportorial Staff.
Typographical Society.
Union League Club.
Members of the Common Council.
Heads of Departments.
Distinguished officials from adjoining cities, in carriages, two deep, to the number of eighty-five.
Members of the Liberal Republican General Committee.
Union Republican General Committee.
Tammany Hall General Committee.
Simon Cameron Association.
Sons of Temperance.
Delegates from the Arcadian, Lotos, Farmers', and Rural Clubs, and American Institute.
Citizens generally.

No music was in the line. The procession, as it slowly moved down the avenue, presented a magnificently imposing appearance.

The door-steps of all the houses along the avenue, without exception, were thickly crowded. The windows and balconies were full, and the hotels, club-houses, and public buildings of all kinds presented a sea of human faces. The gathering was greater than the multitude which welcomed the Grand Duke Alexis, or watched the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. From Dr. Chapin's Church to Madison Square, a distance of just a mile, the avenue was nearly blockaded. On the outer edge of the sidewalk the crowd was huddled two and three deep, and on the walk within there was barely room to pass. In Madison Square and on the space before the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the concourse was still greater.

All along Broadway, from Fourteenth street, through which the procession moved, to Hamilton Ferry, there was a dense mass of people. About Bowling Green, the Battery, and the ferry-house, the crowd stood patiently waiting. On the Brooklyn side, the same scenes were repeated. Along Union street to Fourth avenue, and down the avenue to the cemetery, stretched the wonderful double lines of watchers. At Greenwood there was a still more surprising sight. Here an enormous concourse had gathered, standing about the entrance gates and fringing the winding roads, and concentrating about the open grave, so that the mourners, when they arrived, had the greatest difficulty in following the hearse.

About one hundred and twenty carriages followed the remains to Greenwood. The body was deposited in Mr. Greeley's lot. There were no ceremonies of any kind further than laying the body in its last resting-place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—From an examination of Mrs. Greeley's will, it appears that she appointed Mr. Greeley executor and Ida Greeley executrix. She bequeaths to her husband all her pictures and statuary, a rare and valuable collection, and instructs Ida Greeley to appropriate $100 for the purchase of some additional memento of her affection for her husband. In case of Mr. Greeley's dying or marrying again, Mrs. Greeley's real estate is not to be sold nor the principal of the property used by either of the children without the joint consent of Ida Greeley and Judge Hart. Mrs. Greeley had a policy of life insurance on Mr. Greeley's life to the amount of $10,000 to $20,000; also, it is stated, some *Tribune* shares and various other stocks, beside the real estate.

The *Herald* proposes a press fund for the endowment of the children of the late Mr. Greeley, and offers $1,000 as its own subscription.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following:

AMESBURY, 2d Twelfth Month, 1872.

My Dear Friend E. H. Chapin:

Were it in my power, I would be present at the last services of love and respect for our dear and mutual friend, Horace Greeley. My heart is full of sadness. The events of thirty years crowd upon me—all things wherein we have acted together or differed, as friends differ, without impeachment of motive or decrease of respect. All that time I have known him as the educator of the people in liberty, temperance, integrity, economy, and industry, uniformly taking the side of the poor enslaved or suffering of every color and nationality. When I heard of his death there mingled with my grief a feeling of gratitude that I had been preserved from saying one word through partisan zeal or difference of opinion which could add bitterness to his life; that I had none of the late remorse over the dead for unkindness to the living, which is one of the saddest burdens of humanity. I could not refrain from the hasty expression of my sympathy with one who, more perhaps than any other, has enjoyed the love and confidence of the great editor. No words of praise are needed. They would be lost in the general eulogy. With common consent, he will take his place in the Valhalla of American worthies, as one of the greatest and best.

I am truly thy friend,
(Signed) JOHN G. WHITTIER.

DES MOINES, Dec. 4.—Many of the buildings in this city were draped in mourning, and the flags on the Government, State, and private buildings hung at half-mast to-day in honor of the funeral obsequies of Horace Greeley.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4.—The flags on the steamboats at the landing to-day were lowered and floated at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—Both Houses of the Legislature adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The flags on public and private buildings are displayed at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley. The Board of Trade passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the founder of the *Tribune*.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Senate to-day adopted resolutions expressive of the eminent services of Mr. Greeley, and sympathy to the bereaved family, and then adjourned in respect to his memory, during the progress of the obsequies.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4.—The flags on the Capitol, *Journal* office, Park Hotel, and Vilas House were at half-mast to-day, in honor of Horace Greeley, during his funeral obsequies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Despatches from many cities in New England and the Middle States, to-day, say that the flags were placed at half-mast, bells tolled, and appropriate services held, in memory of Mr. Greeley.

The applications for tickets to Dr. Chapin's Church, to-day, exceeded 15,000, and the number of tickets issued was 1,500 in excess of the capacity of the house. Many thousands visited the church after the services to inspect the decorations.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The flags of the newspaper offices were at half-mast to-day, in honor of Horace Greeley.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day passed resolutions eulogistic of Greeley and sympathy for his bereaved daughters. The resolutions were sent to the Senate under a suspension of the rules.

The Horse Disease.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 4.—The epizootic having disabled the horses of the Fire Department, the citizens have formed themselves into companies to pull the engines in case of fire.

MADISON, Dec. 4.—Gentlemen here from Northwestern Wisconsin say the epizootic has paralyzed logging operations, and, owing to the difficulty of getting to work, will greatly diminish the log product of the winter. Here two horses died of disease last night, but it is abating, and most of the horses are doing well.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 4.—The epizootic is assuming a fatal form, several valuable horses having died since Sunday.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 4.—The epizootic has reached here in a mild form. Cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Weather clear and mild, favorable to the epizootic. The cases are generally improving, and but few are fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The horse distemper has spread somewhat to-day, and a few cases are reported in some street railroad stables and among private horses, but the malady has not yet assumed a violent form nor has business been interrupted in the slightest degree. The sick horses in the Transfer Company's stables, both here and in East St. Louis, are improving, and but few new cases are reported to-day.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 4.—The horse disease in this city is gradually disappearing. There have been but few fatal cases. The Street Railway Company expects to resume running on Saturday. The disease seems to be more severe in the country. Reports are received daily of its appearance in interior towns. At Waterloo, a covered carriage, drawn by two men, conveyed a prominent physician of that place on his daily rounds. Oxen are very extensively used.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Ionia & Stanton Railroad has been formally consolidated with the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and will be operated as one of its branches.

WASHINGTON.

The New Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Debate in the House on the Proposed Naval Increase.

The Credit Mobilier Matter to Be Investigated After the Holidays.

The Administration Wants a Leader in the House.

Cameron Again Makes Himself Odious.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DAY TOO LATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Mr. Harry Lott, who was the Custom House candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Louisiana, to fill a vacancy which has existed for a year past, has arrived in the city, and his credentials were presented to the House to-day. If he has any valid claim to the seat, he is in an unfortunate fix. His competitor, Mr. Boarman, got a day the start of him, and was yesterday sworn in upon a certificate in due form signed by Governor Warmoth—nobody objecting. All that Mr. Lott can now do is to go before the Committee on Elections and make a contest, but the session will in all probability expire before the Committee can explore the terrible muddle of Louisiana politics, sufficiently to satisfy themselves as to who is fairly entitled to the seat. Mr. Lott may as well go home and save himself the expense and trouble of a contest. His credentials are of a very unsatisfactory character. They consist of a certificate signed by F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, that he was duly elected, and a document signed by John Lynch, F. J. Herron, James Longstreet, and Jacob Hawkins, who compose what is known as the "Custom House Returning Board." These gentlemen certify that Lott's majority was 3,498, as estimated from official statements made by the United States Supervisor of Elections, and from other evidence on file in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court. The members of this Returning Board appear to possess a surprising knack at figures, to be able to estimate a majority with such exactitude. The fact that they make no mention of any returns, except those made by the Federal Supervisors, induces the belief that there was a good deal of Federal interference in the Louisiana election, stimulated by the Custom House.

In National politics, Mr. Lott is an Administration man, and Mr. Boarman is a Liberal Republican, who was supported by all the elements opposed to the Custom House faction.

SIMON CAMERON

resumed the brilliant tactics to-day which he set in operation yesterday, and moved an adjournment of the Senate before the echoes of the prayer of the eloquent Chaplain had died away in the Chamber. Many of the Republican Senators affect to be mystified by this action on the part of Cameron, although it is noticeable that they generally vote for whatever he suggests. So many Senators were absent in attendance at the funeral of Horace Greeley that it would have been hard to have obtained a quorum for business.

WANT A LEADER.

The twin Administration organs here this morning were out in editorials demanding that the House shall have a leader. They point to the action of the Senate, yesterday, as showing that this body has a ruling mind, and instances the conduct of the House, in refusing to accept the resignation of General Banks, as evidence that it is under the influence of erratic impulses. That most confidential organ, the *Republican*, closes its articles as follows:

When Republican after Republican took the floor to condole with Mr. Banks, it is rank treason to his party and to Republican principle; when Republican after Republican voted to continue him at the head of one of the most important committees in the House; when the Republican members, fresh from the most terrific struggle in all its history, listened to the arguments of Mr. James Brooks, of New York, and followed his counsel, it was clear as the noonday sun that the mantle of "the Great Commoner" is still too large for the shoulders of any man on the Republican bench. It may suit gentlemen who have their eyes on the possibility of 1876 to think and act in this way, but we would remind them that it is not the way to maintain a great party to prepare it for victories in the future. Mr. Banks is nothing in this contest, but the Republican party is everything. Kindness and courtesy and sympathy for him may prove defeat to it. Was it for this that Pennsylvania rolled up 140,000 majority? We need a leader in the House.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL,

which was hung up in the Conference Committee last session, will be among the earliest of that class of legislation to come up the present winter. It will not be reached, however, until after the holidays. A delegation of steamboatmen from the principal Western river cities have informed General Negley, who has charge of the bill, that they will be on here in a few days to look after the matter. This delegation was appointed at the last meeting of the Steamboat Association, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of passing the present bill. Much of the opposition to this bill will be withdrawn, in view of the fact that many of the steamboatmen have already been put to the expense of purchasing the patent appliances for which provision was made therein. The Treasury Department, however, will have many amendments and suggestions to submit to the improvement of the bill before it can become a law.

CAUCUS.

The Senate Caucus Committee has concluded its labors, and will report to the Republican Caucus to-morrow. The changes made, in which there is any public interest, were all anticipated last night. The Liberal Republicans have been classified with numerals, and their assignments on the Committees have been generally left to the latter party. Senator Sumner indicates his satisfaction at being left off from all Committees in which there is any laborious or important work.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Although the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee was selected by a Democrat—Sam Cox, at the time acting as Speaker *pro tem.*, the Democratic members of Congress generally do not like the Committee as it now stands. They say, that with the exception of Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, the Committee is interested in one way or another in making the investigation as much a matter of form as possible. On the other hand, Republican Congressmen are of the opinion that the action of the House in allowing the Committee to be appointed under all the circumstances was one of the most magnanimous things in the history of parties. The Committee will not get regularly to work until after the holidays.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The estimates of the public printing for the next fiscal year are two millions of dollars. This will include the cost of printing and binding, besides the many public documents ordered by Congress during its last session.

Senator Sumner announces that the only topic of legislation in which he feels any interest this winter, is his

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL,

which was so badly treated in the closing hours of the Senate last session while he was temporarially absent. Senator Carpenter, however, announces that Sumner's bill is impracticable, and that no other legislation can be had on this subject for the present at least.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglas, together with ex-Commissioner Rollins and Supervisor Fulton, of Baltimore, were before the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, and had a long hearing with reference to the proposed plan to abolish the office of Assessor. The arguments were all in favor of Mr. Douglas' bill. There does not seem to be any opposition from any quarter which even be considered at all influential, and it may be considered certain that this reform will be inaugurated the present winter.

THE NAVAL INCREASE.

From the tone of the debate on the bill from the Naval Committee to build ten new sloops-of-war, which is now the special order of the House, it may be safely inferred that some such bill will pass. There are several amendments pending, including one malicious one from Sam. Randall, which is to the effect that no contractors shall come back on the Government for extra appropriations. The general feeling in both Houses is in favor of an increase of the naval force.

PERSONAL.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, has arrived here, and may be announced as a candidate for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Forty-Third Congress. This honor properly belongs to Leonard Myers, now second on the Committee, both from ability and continuance of service in the House.

RADICAL REVENGES.

Efforts are likely to be renewed to unseat the three Liberal Republican Chairmen of the House Committees, Banks, Blair, and Farnsworth. Both Republican organs in this city, to-day, express dissatisfaction with the continuance of those gentlemen in their official positions as Chairmen of Committees. The *Republican* attributes the vote of the House last Monday, against accepting the resignation of Banks, to the argument of Brooks, and censures the Republican members for following his counsel. There is a warm feeling on the subject, because the action of the House is regarded as implied censure on the Senate, in the cases of Trumbull, Sumner, and others.

THE CAUCUS.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus has been postponed till to-morrow. The action of the committee of five appointed yesterday has not authentically transpired. Opinions, however, are freely expressed that Trumbull, Fenton, and Rice, will lose the chairmanship of their respective committees, but that the minority will have a liberal representation therein.

ARREST OF LOTTERY SWINDLERS.

The police this evening closed up all the gift photograph swindling establishments, arrested the proprietors and seized the stock on hand. The proprietors had to give bail. The clerks were discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The appointment of Ward Hunt to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Justice Nelson, has caused a genuine astonishment here in legal circles. The appointment is explained on the ground that it was made at the urgent request of Senator Conkling, the appointee being a townsman of his; and it is further intimated that Hunt has no particular desire to remain on the Supreme Bench, but that his resignation may be expected, should Senator Conkling desire to satisfy his old ambition in this direction after the 4th of March next, the latter being debarred from the position until that period.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARD HUNT—WHO AND WHAT HE IS.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Ward Hunt was born in Utica, June 14, 1810. His academic education was received at Oxford and Geneva Academies, in both of which he was the friend and classmate of Horatio Seymour. He entered Union College in his 17th year; graduated in 1828; attended the law school of Judge James Gould at Litchfield, Connecticut. Judge Lewis B. Woodruff was his fellow student. His course of lectures completed, he returned to Utica, entered the office of Hiram Denio, and in 1831 was admitted as attorney of the Supreme Court and solicitor in chancery. He spent the ensuing winter in New Orleans on account of his health, where he received flattering offers to locate. He returned in the spring of 1832, and soon after formed a copartnership with Judge Denio and soon had a large and lucrative practice. Beardsley, Kirkland, Foster, and Spencer were then members of the Oneida bar. He was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Jackson. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1838, and, in 1844, was elected Mayor of Utica on the Democratic ticket. He supported Martin Van Buren for President in 1848, and stumped the Fifth Judicial District. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1853 by the Barnburners, and defeated by William J. Bacon. He joined the Republican party in 1856, and was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1865, and Chief Judge in 1868, by reason of the resignation of John K. Porter, and the death of William B. Wright.

He is at present Commissioner of Appeals, a communicant of the church, and held in the highest esteem by all the people of Utica and Oneida Counties.

He is a well read and sound but not great lawyer. His father, Montgomery Hunt, was a gentleman of liberal education and Cashier of the old Bank of Utica. The family is of English origin, but resident of the State of New York for more than 100 years. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Chief Justice Savage, and his second, a daughter of James Tryster, of Albany.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE "MISSOURI" INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Treasury Department has received the official report of the Court of Inquiry held at Nassau, N. B., regarding the loss of the Steamship Missouri, which burnt off Abaco, Oct. 28. The evidence is very voluminous, consisting of the testimony of most of the crew and officers saved. The Court finds, first, that the vessel was hurriedly put to sea, and although fitted with new boilers, and newly repaired machinery, no trial trip took place for the purpose of testing them; second, that the felting for the boilers was found to be either wanting or defective on the day appointed for sailing, and as there can be little doubt that the fire originated from the heating of the boiler, it can scarcely be questioned that the work of felting was imperfectly executed; third, that the Missouri was not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and such boats as she had were so secured as to be found difficult to be lowered; fourth, that on the alarm of fire all was confusion; that there was no discipline, no organization or combined effort to save life; that each man acted independently to save his own life, and that no attempt was made to save the lives of the female passengers.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was seized with rather a sharp attack of his complaint, heart disease, while on the street last night. His friends have warmly urged his cessation from all Senatorial labors, but he was in his seat to-day at the opening of the session.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Chief Signal Officer announces that the display of cautionary storm signals at the different lake ports will, on the 15th inst., be discontinued until the opening of navigation in the spring.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. ANTHONY was elected President *pro tem.*, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ROOSEVELT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report the present debt of the District. In the course of his discussion, Mr. Roosevelt declared his conviction that the work undertaken by the present Board of Public Works would not be completed for less than $20,000,000.

Motion to refer the resolution was rejected by a vote of 74 to 92, and the resolution was then adopted.

SANDY HOOK OBSTRUCTIONS.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on commerce to examine at once into the reason why the sunken wrecks in the channel of Sandy Hook remain to impede and imperil navigation.

TO AMEND THE RULES.

Mr. McCRARY offered a resolution for a new rule, providing that it shall not be in order at any time to move to suspend the rules, and pass a bill or resolution until at least three days' notice of such motion have been given by printed notice, laid on the desks of the members, nor until three days after such bill or resolution has been printed, and that such rule shall in no case be suspended. Referred.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced, and referred as follows:

Mr. HARRIS (Va.). Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia.

Mr. DONNAN. To provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal of a large capacity around the Falls of Niagara, on the American side.

Mr. ARCHER. To amend the act of 27th May, 1872, for the abatement and repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by casualty.

Mr. KERR. To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River, between New Albany and Louisville.

THE NAVY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of ten steam sloops of war. Arguments were made by Messrs. KELLY, and TOWNSEND, in support of the bill, and the amendment requiring five of the vessels to be built in private ship yards by contract, and by Messrs. PLATT, NEGLEY, and LYNCH, in support of the bill and against the amendment.

Mr. PLATT stated that the intention of the Navy Department was to divide these ten vessels into three classes, one class to consist of vessels from 1,600 to 1,800 tons, and to carry from twelve to fourteen guns; one from 1,200 to 1,500 tons, with eight or nine guns, and one from 800 to 1,000 tons, with six or seven guns.

Mr. NEGLEY remarked that so long as Spain maintained the curse of slavery in Cuba, the present tranquil relations of this country were liable to be disturbed at any moment.

Mr. LYNCH advocated coupling with the bill the one introduced by him last session, and recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to give Government aid towards the construction of mercantile steamers, which could be converted to Government purposes in time of war. He did not favor the amendment, because he thought private ship-yards were not now in a condition to construct such vessels.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) insisted that the iron ship-yards at Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester had ample facilities for building these vessels.

Mr. WOOD, while not opposing the bill, criticised the injudicious use made by the Secretary of the Navy of the vessels now in the service, alluding to movements of the Mediterranean squadron and to the employment of vessels to aid in the scheme for the requisition of San Domingo. He favored both the bill and amendment.

Mr. HALE advocated his amendment, contrasting the merits of public and private ship-yards. He warned the House that if all these vessels were built in the navy-yards, they would cost ten instead of three millions, and contended that better vessels could be built in private ship-yards in quicker time and with far greater economy than in the navy-yards.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 2:20 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. STEVENSON in the Chair, and distributed the President's Annual Message among the appropriate committees.

The question of referring the subject of

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

provoked some discussion, Mr. WOOD preferring to have it referred to a Special Committee, and Messrs. DAWES and BECK favoring its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, it having been before that Committee at its last session.

Mr. NIBLACK, a member of the Appropriation Committee, regarded the postal telegraph matter as one of the gravest questions before Congress. It had always been to him a startling proposition, and, although he was growing accustomed to it, he was still unreconciled to it, and decided to be classed as an opponent to the measure. While he favored leaving the matter with the Committee on Appropriations this session, he would be prepared next Congress to advocate its reference either to a Select Committee or to some Standing Committee, who would have more time at its disposal than the Committee on Appropriations.

Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

was, after discussion, referred to a Select Committee of nine.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Wall street markets were dull to-day, owing to the partial interruption to business caused by Mr. Greeley's funeral. Advices from London continue favorable, both as regards securities and money. The latter is easy there, with indications of lower rates.

MONEY.

Money here was active to-day, ranging from 7 to 1-32 per cent on call. The improved tone to the market for mercantile paper is hardly maintained, many who would buy paper at the current high rates preferring to lend their money on call at rates, which, for the moment, yield much larger returns. It is believed that the present stringency and high rates on call can last but a few weeks longer.

Secretary Boutwell is still drawing legal-tenders from the National Banks into the Treasury vaults. The amount called for to-day was over $1,200,000.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firm, and advanced, with a moderate business. The exceptions were Erie and Pacific Mail, which declined. The advance in Rock Island was 2¼.

The *Post* says, this evening: "The movement in Rock Island is not clearly understood, as neither the managers of the Company nor the Lake Shore people, who have recently bought up nearly all the common stock of the Northwestern Road, appear to be responsible for the rise. It is thought, among those best informed, that a clique has been organized for a 5 or 6 per cent speculative turn, and that they intend to frighten the present management with the threat that they will take the control away from them, giving out, at the same time, that they are buying for the Pennsylvania Central people, and that, in view of the recent movement in Northwestern, the Rock Island people will then come in and take the stock off their hands at the advance. Such is the principal rumor afloat."

In regard to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, the interest on whose bonds has been defaulted, and whose Treasurer, Henry A. Boody, was arrested this week for embezzling $100,000 belonging to the road, there is a general feeling in Wall street that the affairs of the road should be fully exposed, and that the recent arrest is a move in the right direction.

BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

The *Daily Bulletin*, a strictly business journal, is very severe on Secretary Boutwell's report, saying: "Ever since he came into office his whole policy has run in the direction of consolidating permanently in the hands of the central authority powers confidingly surrendered by the people under a mortal exigency. He has assumed a stolid indifference to public opinion, which has amounted to perpetual official insult."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet to-day. Gold dull at 112⅞@112⅞.

BONDS.

Government bonds were higher and firm. The demand is active, with few offerings.

PRODUCE.

Flour was steady, with a fair export and home trade. Wheat closes firmer for low grades, with a fair export and milling demand. Pork was dull; new mess is offered at $14.00 for December, $13.87½ for January, and $13.75 for February. Cut-meats are quiet. Sales: 25 boxes rib bellies at 8½c on the spot. Bacon quiet; 2,700 boxes long clear sold on the spot at 7½c, and a small lot of short rib at 7½c. Lard dull, and in buyers' favor.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Probabilities—The barometer will fall in Wisconsin and on Lake Michigan, with southerly winds, cloudy weather, and light snow, and cloudy weather extending thence to the lower Ohio valley, followed to-morrow by occasional snow, and northwesterly winds. In the further Northwest, northwesterly winds, cold, and clearing weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, light variable southerly and northerly winds, the latter veering to easterly on the gulf, with light rain in Michigan. Over the lower lakes and in Canada southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, increasing temperature to-morrow, with diminishing pressure. In the New England and Middle States fair weather, increasing temperature, diminishing pressure, and southerly winds.

A Bogus Ruby.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The celebrated Stanton ruby, claimed to be worth $200,000, was tested to-day, and found to be a soft garnet, worth about $100.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Talk with the Hon. Wm. S. Orton, President of the Western Union Company.

Telegraphy Over the Globe---Our American Companies---Interesting Details.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1872.

The re-election of General Grant, and the confident air with which Postmaster General Creswell comes to the front to broach again his scheme of telegraphy, induced me, a few days past, to hail the Hon. W. S. Orton in the street, and ask the favor of an hour's interview with him on the subject.

W. S. ORTON.

Established at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, Mr. Orton obliged me with a communicative mood for much of an afternoon.

This gentleman is the President of the greatest Magnetic Company in the world: the Western Union of the United States. This Company was assuming such magnitude and growth in 1865 that its Directors were troubled to discover a person equal to the opportunities it would give for faithfulness and distinction, and who might become its executive officer, grasp its spreading necessities, and become its magistrate.

They had observed that Mr. Orton, a native of Western New York, was a fresh and efficient head of a new and great department in the American Government, the Internal Revenue; and they invited him to take the Presidency of the Western Union Company. He did so, after consideration; and the character and extent of that Company as it now exists, and the position of its President toward the project of Government telegraphy, may be found from his answers to my questions, and in his own original remarks and comments.

I may add that Mr. Orton is, in some respects, a Mr. Boutwell illuminated,—the same general complexion and type of face raised upon a better stature, lighted with a larger and brighter eye, and altogether more animated and interesting.

THE CONVERSATION.

"Mr. Orton, will you please tell me how much magnetic wire exists now in the Republic?"

Mr. Orton—"About 165,000 miles, of which the Western Union Company will control, Jan. 1, 1873, 140,000 miles."

"Please tell me the names of all the companies operating this extent of wire."

Mr. Orton—"First, the Western Union Company. Second, the Pacific & Atlantic, of which George H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh, is President, and which is the ablest and most used of all the others. Its wires stretch from New York to St. Paul by Chicago, and to New Orleans by St. Louis and Memphis. Third, the Atlantic & Pacific, of which John Duff is President, and which is controlled by the managing men of the Union Pacific Railroad, and hooks on to the telegraph of that road at Omaha. Fourth, the Southern & Atlantic, which reaches from Washington to Montgomery, coastwise. Fifth, the Franklin, between Boston and Washington, presided over by Mr. Brown, a Boston merchant. Sixth, the Great Western, with headquarters in Chicago. And, seventh and last, the Reading & Pottsville Telegraph Company, which connects the coal mines and mining towns, and is owned by that aggressive corporation, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad."

"The old Overland Telegraph poles have been abandoned?"

Mr. Orton—"Yes, after the Pacific Railway was completed, the Messrs. Wells & Fargo removed their line of offices from the old mail road to the railway line; and, as they had been the agency for the repair and care of the wires, the latter also took up the new route."

"Had the first overland line vindicated itself in public use and profits when it was removed?"

Mr. Orton—"I think so, in both respects, as it was in existence and use between 1862 and 1868."

"Can you state any facts of proximate importance as to the ocean cables connecting us with Europe?"

Mr. Orton—"The Western Union Company has an arrangement with the united cables, which, I think, establishes their efficacy by guaranteeing a network of shore-communication with them which has never yet been wholly severed. There are two Cable Companies,—the French and the English,—which 'pool' their receipts, and the English Company has two working cables; a fourth cable will be laid next summer from England direct to Halifax, and there connected directly with New York. The present cables land at Newfoundland and St. Pierre, and are thence connected with the main land by cable, to Duxbury and to Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are again connected, while the Newfoundland Telegraph Company is an exclusive concession—the only one of its kind ever made by Great Britain—for fifty years, covering the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and with it the Western Union Company also keeps connection, so that, while one, and even two, cables are often out of order at a time, silence has not yet wholly prevailed at any time."

"Are telegraphs and cables operated at a gain or a loss, speaking as to broad areas?"

Mr. Orton—"The telegraphs of the world, except in the United States, are now operated at a loss, saving only submarine cables, nearly all of which are private property."

"Are cables favorite forms of investment with moneyed men?"

Mr. Orton—"In England, they are. In the United States, very little money has ever been raised for the purpose. It yet remains to be seen how long a cable after submergement will stand grappling without rupture, to know what guarantee or insurance fund must be set aside to save the investors. Cable profits are, therefore, only apparent profits at present."

"Is it not possible that the English business capitalist—who is also the English statesman at the present day—may design by this great cable system, of which England is the centre, to keep English influence, commerce, and capital paramount through controlling the intelligences of the globe?"

Mr. Orton—"That might be; but the time seems to me to be near at hand when coal and iron, added to grain and cotton as great articles of American export, will turn the balance and settle that controversy against England. There is a singular mingling of prejudice and fatuity in the head of the intelligent Englishman to make him blind to the subject, but it seems very clear to me."

"Which American cities lead in patronizing the telegraph?"

Mr. Orton—"New York stands alone in the first rank. Boston and Chicago only are in the second rank, and nearly even. Philadelphia and San Francisco may be grouped together in the third rank. And in the fourth rank come, nearly equal to each other, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Cincinnati."

"How many people does the Western Union Company employ, and where is its most distant operator?"

Mr. Orton—"We employ of all classes about 8,000 persons; and, since the abandonment of Cape Race Station, I suppose our most lonely operator may be in British Columbia."

"Is the telegraph of equal necessity night and day, according to your experience?"

Mr. Orton—"The circuits of the Atlantic cables, owing to the difference in time, must be always manned, night and day. There is no night on the cable. It is far otherwise with our domestic wires; the Western Union is occupied between 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. closely; between 10 and 4, completely; and between 11 and 2 in the day it is hot, and everybody is on the jump. The night system, at half-rates, has been in operation ten years, has been well advertised, and telegraph messages can be filed all day to await the night-work, when we pay only for light and the reduced labor employed. Yet, only 11 per cent of our business is night business, and this shows the fallacy of the Postal Telegraphy theory, that to increase telegraphy and its profits, it is only requisite to cheapen the tolls, and put the boys and girls to writing love-letters by electricity."

"Please explain this further?"

Mr. Orton—"Before there is any great need of the telegraph, it is requisite that two people be waiting at opposite ends of a wire. The currents of telegraphic business must be currents of traffic and commerce, and not with those of mere acquaintance. The telegraph business of Maine comes to Boston; and Maine and New Hampshire, side by side, do not telegraph to each other, but write to each other. The telegraph will never supersede the mail, and the common uses of the mails arise from a distinct and different class of wants from those which use the telegraph. I set this down as a fundamental proposition: that the growth of telegraphy has resulted from increasing the facilities rather than reducing the rates."

"You think that there is no essential postal character to the telegraph wire?"

Mr. Orton—"None, except a superficial similarity. They are both instrumentalities of communication; but the telegraph cannot be made reliable for figures, calculations, or punctuation; and the mails are requisite every night to convey by letter the merchants' messages of the day. The Western Union Company itself is probably the greatest consumer of postage-stamps of any private corporation in America, and the growth of correspondence by mail will always increase in a sufficient ratio to maintain the difference between the rates of mail and telegraph."

"What point do you make between the mail-car and the wire to show that they do not compete?"

Mr. Orton—"This point: The difference between the cost of 10 tons of mail-matter going by train between New York and Washington, and 100 tons, is scarcely appreciable. The train is destined to go; the capacity of none of our railroads is tested with mail-matter; the cost of going is increased little or none. But, when we have a wire between the same points, and have 500 messages in a day for transmission, the full capacity of one wire,—and an additional 100 messages are offered, the increase amounts to the same as if the railroad were obliged to lay new track and get new equipment and men for, when one wire gets more business than it can do, another wire is required. Now, none of the railroads are taxed to the utmost with mail-matter; but the wires of the Western Union Company are taxed to the full every day and our extensions are in old territory, multiplying facilities, rather than in new and distant territory. Telegraphy meets its largest profits in territory where it has educated the people to its use for many years. The percentage of cost for doing our business now, when it amounts to $9,000,000 a year, is quite as great as six years ago, when the business amounted to $5,000,000."

"It does not, therefore, follow that, by crowding down the postal wires with universal business, the last of telegraphy would be hardly computable?"

Mr. Orton—"No. The Government, as the monopolizer of telegraphy, might save something, as it would not have to pay dividends, and would not be liable to be sued or be taxed; but the assertion that it can send anymore messages, at less cost, is entirely erroneous."

"Have the English advantages over us as to cheapness?"

Mr. Orton—"Certainly. Take wages, which make between 50 and 60 per cent of all the expenses of telegraphy. We pay from two to four times more than in Europe. The London telegraph office is operated by females 14 shillings a week, or from 8 to 20 shillings each. Now, in our New York office, we have 50 females whom we pay from $40 to $65 a month, or an average of nearly a dollar where the English female operator gets a shilling. And we pay male operators $80 a month average wages. It is the same wherever we turn. We pay 50 per cent more for wire, more for telegraph-poles, although the country is full of timber, and between 25 and 50 per cent more for every article entering into consumption."

"That is a queer condition of things, as to poles in particular?"

Mr. Orton—"It costs more now merely to transport telegraph-poles from the lakes to Chicago than it used to cost four years ago for the poles delivered at Chicago. Chicago is the depot for all the telegraph-poles in the Mississippi Valley, or between the Rocky Mountains and Buffalo. The great majority of our durable poles come from Green Bay, Wisconsin, and are white cedar, but the red cedar of Tennessee makes the best pole of which we have knowledge. We have recently erected in the great telegraph-centres,—for the telegraph wires assemble at the great focal points like the cords in a windstock, of which the butt is at the commercial centres,—we have put up in Chicago and other cities a class of poles to accommodate the future multiplication of wires for years. The poles must be accommodated to the burden of wires, for sleet-storms often break down the poles. This year we have hung 20,000 miles of new wire."

"Are you able to determine whether the Western Union Company has greater prospects before it if allowed to continue its business than if purchased?"

Mr. Orton—"We are making a very valuable property, adapted to the fullest uses of the times; and, if allowed to enjoy it, our prospects are encouraging to us. Our equipment is very complete; but the telegraph is comparable to a house which is fit for occupancy, but always requiring improvements. We charge to 'profit and loss' instead of to 'construction,' all our improvements on old routes; but, in the English system, they show an apparent profit by charging large sums expended to construction accounts, instead of to profit and loss. But our standing as a corporation was tested in England, when we recently applied for a loan there to erect our new building at the corner of Broadway and Dey streets, New York. We obtained with promptness, and on superior terms to any concern in this country, $1,500,000, and we are putting up a building that will give more space to telegraphic operations than the great Post Office edifice in New York, which costs nearly $5,000,000."

"Why do you build so far down in the City of New York?"

Mr. Orton—"Why, 75 per cent of all the receipts in New York come from below the City Hall Park, although we have 70 stations (there being 100 in all, counting other companies) in that city. They have but one central Post Office there, and thirteen sub-Post Offices. I mention these things to show that the telegraphic enterprise in this country are energetic and ample under corporate proprietorship."

"Has Mr. Creswell's desire for postal telegraphy been of his own motion, or in response to any complaint as to present facilities?"

Mr. Orton—"There is a tendency amongst all Government officials to seek an enlargement of powers. His may be a laudable ambition, but it is based upon superficial ideas, and he is this year receiving the aid of a person employed to get statistics in his interest. No petition had ever been addressed to Congress containing any statement or grievance, or any attack upon the Western Union Company. The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are generally declared against the pet idea. After he proclaimed his policy, two State Legislatures were moved to pass resolutions indorsing it; but he has no notion of the aversion with which railways, and those interests needing the telegraph most, regard the plan."

"How as to railways?"

Mr. Orton—"We exchange facilities with the railways, and they are compelled, under modern exigencies, to move their trains and rule their line of road through us. In return for this, they push our business with equal alacrity, as they would never do under the repressing hand of the Government. In the late Boston fire, for example, I was wakened Saturday night, and informed that our offices there were about to be deserted. That night we moved 20 operators to New York from Philadelphia, while a train-load of New York operators moved on to Boston from New York, and construction trains were advancing on Boston from both New York and Portland; and we sent in a day, amidst all that catastrophe, 4,900 mercantile messages and 60,000 words for the press. The railways would never have moved for the Post Office Department with equal alacrity. This seizure of the telegraph-wires is the initial movement on both the express companies and the railways."

"Do you think the English system of postal telegraphy, then, to promise failure?"

Mr. Orton—"No. I frankly think it there to be efficient, well performed, and much extended under the Government assumption; but all the conditions are different from ours. The English Civil Service alone is a mighty advance upon our own to accomplish such a change. Think of the same revolution being tried with our system of political appointments! In Europe, the telegraph as a free instrumentality never existed, any more than a free press, and it was a part of the police system of each country. It was, in fact, more impossible than freedom of the press. It was adopted in England because the telegraph companies were without enterprise, and did not aim to make themselves a universal convenience. Here, telegraphy has arisen among the people, kept ahead of their necessities, and built up a newspaper press which is the wonder of the era."

"What is the superiority of the American press to that of Europe, under the telegraph?"

Mr. Orton—"Well, if you will compute all the news-matter delivered by the telegraph to the press here as separately transmitted to each paper, it will make an aggregate equal to all the matter of every kind sent over the telegraphs of the world at the same time. In no other country can so much telegraph news be bought for the money as here. *It amounts to hundreds of millions of words per annum.* The newspaper combinations are numerous and wonderful. The Western Associated Press alone takes 10,000 words a night for 365 nights in the year, and from it other sub-associations ramify."

"Have you deserved any further encouragement in a scientific point of view? That is, have you given the world any improvements on Morse's discovery worthy of your earnings under it?"

Mr. Orton—"Yes; Sterne's duplex system, by which messages pass each other, or the same wire talks a different thing at opposite ends, is more wonderful than the original invention. Here is a clock which is just now going into use, invented by one of our Superintendents, which registers the message from its receipt to its delivery. And the automatic printing machines, and simultaneous market reports, issued by telegraphy, put the whole mercantile world upon an equal plane."

"What is the influence of the telegraph on speculation?"

Mr. Orton—"To give stability to values. Mr. James G. Bennett, Sr., apprehended this, and refused to encourage telegraphy because his courier and courier-pigeon system would then be no longer exclusive. Trading is now nearly a certainty, based upon fixed prices, known over the world at the same moment, and leaving to be computed only freights, interests, and commissions."

"Which scheme does Creswell favor of postal telegraphy?"

"Well, he desires all the English system, except the Queen, and proposes to accept postal cards at one-third the rates, in order that the Post Office clerk may read one's letter. He has under consideration the Washburne scheme, which proposes to purchase all the existing lines, and prohibit private competition; and the Hubbard scheme, which proposes to let Congress incorporate a company with special privileges, and give it the free occupation of the Post Offices and post roads, and fix the rates of telegraphy, while the Government seizes 5 cents out of each message. The Hubbard plan is a partnership scheme. The Washburne plan is a bold notion of confiscation. I admit that the Government, under the law of 1866, may take our lines. I do not see the need or good policy of doing it. If it be done, we expect manly and generous treatment; for we have exerted ourselves to do our whole duty responsibly, and with the fullest citizen and mercantile enterprise."

GATH.

LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF THE MERIDIAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a conversation recently with a lady on physical geography, it was asserted that the degrees of latitude as you approach the poles increase in length. As the matter could not be made clear, we agreed to leave it to that University of the public, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A CONSTANT READER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1872.

ANSWER.—If we could draw a circle in the plane of the meridian, having its centre coincident with that of the earth, and draw radii through every degree, the elliptic meridian would be divided into unequal parts, the lengths of which would decrease from the equator to the poles. The distance from the equator, reckoned in this way, is called *geocentric* latitude. But our ordinary geographical latitude is the angle formed with the plane of the equator by a perpendicular to the surface at the place of observation; and that perpendicular is not directed to the centre, except at the equator and the poles. The length of a degree of geographical latitude is the distance we must travel, north or south, *while the direction of the perpendicular is changed to the extent of one degree of inclination.* It is evident that the flatter the surface, the less rapidly is this change effected; and as the meridian is curved less at the poles than at the equator, it is necessary to travel a greater number of feet or miles, at the pole than at the equator to obtain the same change in the direction of the water level, or a perpendicular thereto.

The following table shows the length of a degree of latitude, and of the average degree of longitude, in feet, at the sea level, for every fifth degree from the equator. These lengths are increased by one foot for every 57.3 feet of elevation above the sea level:

Latitude, degrees.	Meridian, in feet.	Parallel, 1°.
0	362,762	365,1[illegible]
5	362,790	[illegible]
10	362,871	[illegible]
15	363,00[illegible]	[illegible]
20	363,180	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	363,670	316,[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	[illegible]	[illegible]
85	[illegible]	[illegible]
90	[illegible]	[illegible]

The angle in seconds, formed by the perpendicular, with the line directed to the centre, is 596.28 at 80 deg.; 689.57 at 45 deg.; 596.23 at 60 deg.; and nothing at the poles and equator.

The above quantities differ somewhat from those given in the books; they have been calculated anew, by the writer, from the latest determinations of the earth's form and dimensions. It has recently been found that the equator itself is not a perfect circle, but an ellipse, the greatest diameter of which "crops out" 102 degrees east and 78 degrees west from the meridian of Chicago. The following are the radii, or distances, from the centre to the sea level, in feet:

Greatest equatorial	20,926,400
Least equatorial	20,92[illegible]
Mean equatorial	20,926,1[illegible]
Polar	20,85[illegible]

ILLINOIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The officers of the State Museum of Natural History take this method of calling attention to the collections under their care. These have now been thoroughly arranged and organized, with special reference to the convenience of students; and large additions have been made to the Library, both of general scientific works and of those containing descriptions of species.

Mineralogy, geology, conchology, botany, and ornithology, are represented by full and valuable cabinets, and measures have been taken to enlarge the already respectable collections in entomology and general zoology. The chemical laboratory connected with the Normal University will soon be refitted and supplied with abundant apparatus, and will be opened to all who wish to make a special study of chemistry and the allied branches.

Named sets of specimens will be supplied to schools and public institutions as fast as possible; and to this end contributions are solicited from all parts of the State. For the sake of more exactly defining what is required, it may be said that any of the following objects will be acceptable:

1. Minerals, rocks, petrifactions, and fossils.
2. Shells, land or water.
3. Insects, snakes, turtles, lizards, and fishes.
4. Birds and their nests or eggs.
5. Bones or skins of animals.
6. Pressed plants, seeds and seed-vessels, woods, mosses, lichens, and fungi.

The museum is for the free use of the people of Illinois, and every needed facility and assistance, in the way of books, specimens, and instructions, will be afforded those who wish to avail themselves of it in studying our natural history.

It is believed that nothing is now needed but the zealous co-operation of the friends of education to make this one of the most efficient educational forces in the State.

S. A. FORBES,
Curator Museum.

NORMAL, Ill., Nov. 15, 1872.

MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1872.

General Orders No. 5.

1. To enable him to comply with General Orders No. 100, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, assigning him to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, Major General Hancock is hereby relieved from duty in this Division.

2. Until Brigadier General Terry, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, enters upon his duties, the Lieutenant General commanding the Division will give, through the Department Staff, such directions as may be necessary in that Department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adj. General.

OFFICIAL: M. V. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C.

The Grundy Circuit Court.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 3, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the case of John Bell, administrator of John Boyd, deceased, vs. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, which was on trial in the Circuit Court of this county last week, the jury came in at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with a verdict for plaintiff of $5,000,—the full amount allowed by statute. Messrs. Hunter and Page, of Chicago, and P. A. Armstrong, of this Bar, were counsel for plaintiff; and Judge Eldridge, of Ottawa, and Judge Harris, of this place, for defendants.

Oscar Hause to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced by Judge McRoberts to five years in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK.

The Raid on Obscene Literature.

What Has Been Accomplished in One Year Against the Poisoners of Morality.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

The entire nation are the gainers by the successful raid that has been accomplished against, and the wholesale terror that has been created among, the infamous harpies who have made New York the centre of supply of the obscene literature and trade-articles, the most dangerous and noxious seeds of immorality, sown broadcast among our communities all over the land. There is but one sentiment against this devil's machinery for destruction, but the question has been how to attack it. What was everybody's business in this case, as in all others, was nobody's business. It needed some man full of zeal for the work, and of unimpeached motives and purpose, to come to the front and bring to bear the battery of the law. The statutes have been ample to cover the case, but they were idle on the statute-books, and the evil was annually on the increase. It is appalling to discover how much human ingenuity, artistic skill, and the best appliances in the arts has been misdirected into this full channel whose outflow is from the gates of hell, and the streams from which find their way to every town and hamlet in the United States. The best exhibit of the bulk and character of this frightful flood is to be presented in the results of one year's active labor in its suppression, undertaken by Anthony Comstock, of this city. The following is his list, and it presents an appalling proof of the immense breadth and activity of this department of unholy traffic against the moral purity of community:

Impure and obscene pictures and photographs seized, more than	181,500
Impure and obscene books and pamphlets, over	5 tons.
Letter-press in sheets, more than	2 tons.
Sheets of impure songs, catalogues, circulars, and hand-bills, more than	20,000
Microscopic watch and knife charms	5,000
Negative plates for printing photographs and stereoscopic views, about	625
Engraved copper and steel plates	350
Lithographic stones destroyed	20
Engravings on wood, more than	500
Stereotype plates for printing obscene books, over	5 tons.
Obscene transparent playing cards	5,500 to 6,000
An immense number of other obscene and immoral articles of various descriptions.	
Letters from all parts of the country ordering these books, &c., over	1,500
Arrested since October last	39
Police officer dismissed by Commissioners for shielding these scoundrels	1
Publishers dead	3
Manufacturer dead	1
Expressman dead	1
Convicted or pleaded guilty	12

According to Mr. Comstock's statements, the three publishers above were the three principal men in this nefarious business. One had published here in New York since 1842, another for about twenty years, and the other for about sixteen years. The manufacturer has been engaged in obscene rubber business since the war; and the expressman did business in Jersey City, and was the right-hand man of all the principal dealers, as they shipped their wares, through him, into all the large and respectable express companies, who would not receive the packages from these men. And, from all sides, Mr. C. finds statements that these men have carried on this business by the knowledge and consent of certain detectives and police of the two Cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the officials who have for the last six months waged vigorous warfare against the dealers in obscene publications in this city. District Attorney Davis and Commissioner Osborn have exhibited an inflexible resolution to destroy this infamous business, root and branch. No exertion has been lacking on the part of the officers to secure the conviction of all dealers in obscene literature. In the rigor and success of these prosecutions, New York City has set her sister cities an example worth following.

Mr. Comstock's undertaking, which, at the outset, met with coldness, and even opposition, has broadened into one of the most practical reforms of the day. It will not be many months before a formal and wide-reaching organization will be created, to fight, in all parts of the land, this hydra-headed monster, and crush it out effectually, until it will not be safer for the publishers of obscene literature to follow their infamous calling than it is for the counterfeiter and the burglar. The statutes of the land are against them, and the guardians of morality everywhere must bring the artillery to the front and open the battery upon them. I am able to add a reference to the statutes of your own State of Illinois, to show how completely they cover the case. The statutes of Illinois on this subject provide: "If any person shall hereafter bring, or cause to be brought, or imported, into this State, for sale, or shall sell, or offer to sell, * * * any obscene book, pamphlet, or print, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than $25, nor more than $50."—*Page 192, Section 10, Gross' Statutes.*

J. H.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Statistics for the Fiscal Year 1872.

Monthly report, No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics, is going through the press. It embraces the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended June 30, 1872, and for the fiscal year ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1871. Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following abstract:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exp. specie values.	Foreign exports.
Month ended June 30, 1872	$52,1[illegible]	$42,549,446	$1,905,562
Month ended June 30, 1871	51,365,076	41,660,236	2,213,400
Twelve mos. ended June 30, 1872	640,537,540	501,164,971	22,759,749
Twelve mos. ended June 30, 1871	541,493,708	513,044,373	28,459,899

The following were the respective amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1872.

	Imports.	Domestic exp. specie values.	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$626,[illegible]	$428,296,731	$15,680,455
Specie and bullion	13,743,686	72,868,240	7,079,294

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.

	Imports.	Domestic exp. specie values.	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$519,593,684	$428,539,817	$14,421,270
Specie and bullion	21,900,024	84,503,256	14,038,629

The value of the foreign commodities remaining in warehouse June 30, 1872, was $122,211,286, as compared with $68,324,659 June 30, 1871.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the fiscal year 1872 are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports, combined, to the amount of $53,886,607, whilst for the fiscal year 1871 the exports exceeded the imports by $11,283,318.

The respective amounts of foreign commerce carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, were:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1872.

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$177,289,806	$161,619,869	$8,722,462
Foreign vessels	448,417,279	332,620,692	12,811,355
Land vehicles	17,684,465	6,279,157	3,785,932

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1871.

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$153,285,710	$180,624,656	$9,753,504
Foreign vessels	363,020,644	376,476,609	16,325,829
Land vehicles	15,187,354	5,417,384	2,380,772

It appears from the above, that of our total foreign trade in 1872, carried in vessels, about 71 per cent was in foreign vessels, while, in 1871, it was but little over 68 per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were as follows:

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels	10,621	3,711,383	10,488	3,681,824
Foreign vessels	18,627	7,091,848	18,749	7,048,691
Total	29,268	10,803,196	29,237	10,730,515

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1871.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels	10,715	3,742,740	10,573	3,746,945
Foreign vessels	19,406	6,266,444	19,288	6,151,537
Total	30,121	10,009,184	29,861	9,898,482

The report contains detailed lists of the arrival of immigrants in the United States for the quarter ended June 30, 1872, and for the year ended the same. The total number arrived during the year was 404,806, of whom 240,170 were males, and 164,636 females. They represent 176 occupations, summarized as follows: Professional occupations, 2,442 males and 217 females; skilled occupations, 43,164 males and 1,08[illegible] females; miscellaneous occupations, 133,089 males and 10,844 females; occupations not specified, 2,919 males and 7,126 females; without occupation (mainly women and children), 58,556 males and 145,358 females.

These immigrants came from about one hundred different countries, of which the following are the principal: From England, 69,764; Ireland, 68,732; Scotland, 13,916; Wales, 1,214; Germany, 141,109; Austria, 4,182; Sweden, 13,464; Norway, 11,421; Denmark, 3,690; Holland, 1,909; Belgium, 788; Switzerland, 3,650; France, 9,317; Spain, 595; Portugal, 416; Italy, 4,144; Russia 994; Poland, 1,647; China, 7,788; Japan, 17; Canada, 24,885; Nova Scotia, 8,299; New Brunswick, 4,450; Prince Edward Island, 1,880; Newfoundland, 205; Vancouver's Island, 543; Mexico, 569; Cuba, 785; Bahamas, 381; Azores, 890; Sandwich Islands, 202; Australia, 2,176; born at sea, 121.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Its History—Report of General Colton.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 26.

From a gentleman who is in the secret of those who have suffered, and who is himself one of the losers, we have the following comprehensive account of the great diamond swindle. The first discovery, as alleged, was made by one Philip Arnold. He made a contract with Harpending for the sale of the discovery. Harpending transferred an interest in that contract to William M. Lent. The first payment to Arnold was $100,000. This money was advanced by Lent. The property now underwent various subdivisions, the bulk of it centering in Lent, who paid about $350,000. Other interests were sold to various parties, so that the result was that Arnold and his confederates, whoever they were, netted about $650,000. By subsequent sale of a portion of Lent's interest he got back a part of his money, and now stands loser of about $160,000.

The diamond fields discovered by Arnold, after having been prospected by Henry Janin, under Arnold's supervision, yielded about $15,000 to $20,000 worth of gems. Upon this prospect Janin's report to Messrs. Barlow and General McClellan was based. It is now reported that Arnold took Janin over a few acres of the land, and that Arnold chose the spots for digging, while Janin looked on. Upon Janin's report and the receipt of the jewels, the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company was organized, with a capital of $10,000,000. A portion of this stock was taken in San Francisco at the rate of $40 per share, with the agreement of all subscribers that the stock should remain in the hands of W. C. Ralston, and should not be sold or put upon the market until the value of the property should be thoroughly ascertained.

Another prospecting party, headed by George L. Roberts, who appears to have been one of the purchasers from the discoverer, visited the field. This party did a good deal of surveying and locating, but spent, it is rumored, only an hour in hunting jewels, and left the field, bringing away several hundred carats of diamonds. The brevity of this search, and the comparatively small results, aroused suspicion of the extent if not the genuineness of the alleged discoveries, and another party was despatched, whose examination and report have not yet been made public. Enough is known to warrant the assertion that future explorations will develop no diamonds or other gems.

Arnold, the discoverer, is a native of Kentucky, and is now supposed to be in that State, though it is more than likely he will prove to be like the pea under the thimble-rigger's cup—"now you see it, and now you don't."

The swindle was probably suggested by the discovery of the mineral known as [illegible] in the Green River District, which mineral is usually found in diamondiferous countries, though it is frequently found, as in the present instance, without the important adjunct of diamonds.

THE LOSERS BY THE FRAUD.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 28.

Wm. M. Lent has paid out over $400,000, cash—which, of course, is a complete loss. He had never seen the grounds, and invested solely on his faith in Janin's report and the stories circulated by others. William C. Ralston comes next among the losers, having advanced $250,000 to help make the payments to Arnold.

The following gentlemen purchased stock for the amounts set opposite their names. As the cash was paid in every instance the money is a total loss:

M. S. Latham	$20,000
Michael Reese	20,000
John Rosenfeld	20,000
Lewis Sloss	40,000
Maurice Dore	20,000
Thomas Sunderland	40,000
D. D. Colton	20,000
J. W. Gashwiler	40,000
Charles W. Lightner	20,000
W. F. Babcock	20,000
T. Parrott	20,000
Albert Gansl	20,000
Mr. Hooper, of Cross & Co.	10,000

The amount swallowed up from Harpending, Roberts, and General Dodge is not known, but they are all three heavy losers on paper.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

To the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company:

GENTLEMEN: On the 1st of the present month, I was tendered by your body the position of General Manager of your Company under circumstances so liberal and flattering that I accepted the appointment, and proceeded at once to acquaint myself with the affairs and property of the Company.

On the 12th instant, information having been received from Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, in charge of the survey of the Fortieth Parallel, from which it became probable that a great fraud had been perpetrated upon your stockholders, I immediately proceeded, under the earnest solicitations of your Executive Committee, to the purported diamond fields.

My party was made up of Mr. Clarence King, who most generously consented to accompany the expedition, and Mr. Henry Janin, who had previously visited the ground and reported on its value; Mr. John W. Bost, ex-Surveyor General of this State, and Mr. E. M. Frey,—the last two gentlemen having been on the grounds with what is known as the "Roberts party."

We proceeded by rail to Black Butte Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory, then, taking riding animals, we reached the grounds on the 18th, it being in the Territory of Colorado, in a due south direction from Black Butte Station, and not to exceed fifty miles therefrom.

The locality is perfectly easy of access in good weather, being situated on a high table land, on the north side of a pine-clad mountain plain, to be seen in three hours' ride from our starting point. As all the gentlemen with me were familiar with the ground, we lost no time, and at once proceeded to prospect the property. At the head of what was designed on Mr. Janin's map and report as Ruby Gulch, I found a bare, solid table of sandstone, about 320 feet long by 150 wide, cut up more or less by crevices, most of them emptying into Ruby Gulch, which runs parallel with the west face of the rock. On this table, as I am informed by Messrs. Bost and Frey, the Roberts party found the diamonds they brought to your company.

At the head of Ruby Gulch, and close by the edge of the rock, Mr. Janin pointed to the places where most of the dirt was taken from which were washed the large number of diamonds and rubies taken by General Dodge, Janin, Harpending, and Arnold to New York, and afterwards brought to San Francisco.

We proceeded at once to test the dirt in Ruby Gulch, and, after making fifty-six distinct tests, of the most thorough and careful nature, from surface to bed-rock, the day closed on us without our having found a diamond or ruby outside the limits of the *bare rock* first described; whereas, on the table rock visible to the naked eye, were many small rubies, and a few small, worthless diamonds, which had been overlooked by previous parties.

The second day General Bost and Mr. Frey devoted their time to various tests of the property, particularly in opening on this rock two crevices, which showed unmistakable evidences of not having been tampered with. The result was, they found no diamonds or rubies there or elsewhere during the whole day, outside the previously described points where the first stones were found.

In the meantime Mr. Janin and myself proceeded first to the point on Diamond Creek where Arnold and others did their diamond-washing.

We found the gravel they had thrown away, and, in testing it, discovered some small rubies, and found some of the same stones in several ant-hills near the trail they had travelled while there.

We then proceeded on the eastern line of Mr. Janin's and Stock's survey of the original location going north.

Found all the stakes; and Mr. Janin, as we reached there, identified all the holes on the line from which they took the dirt with Mr. Arnold, and found rubies as set forth in his first report. We made five separate, distinct, and careful tests of the dirt in and about each hole, making over thirty tests, and never in one instance found a diamond or ruby. We also dug new holes near his old ones, and found nothing. In fact, after making numerous tests—ninety-three in all—in different places on the one hundred and sixty-three acres of the original location, we never in a single instance found a diamond or ruby. And to show you the correctness of our tests, I placed several times a very small ruby in the dirt each gentleman worked, and in every instance they found the stone, believing it to be a genuine find until I informed them otherwise.

It further demonstrated how easy it was for one person even, who had the entire confidence of his associates, to commit numerous frauds on the various members of his party without their suspecting it.

Among other places I examined was a point of rocks near by, and overlooking the place where Mr. Janin and others did the washing of the dirt that produced the precious stones brought to California in August last. On this point I found some rubies scattered on the bare rock where, in my opinion, it would have been as impossible for nature to have deposited them as for a person standing in San Francisco to toss a marble in the air and have it fall on Bunker Hill Monument.

All these investigations forced upon my mind the irresistible conclusion that the general assortment of precious stones found on the ground were not placed there by bounteous nature, but were strewn by the designing hand of one whose supply was only sufficient to place a limited number in the most conspicuous places where the eye of a coming expert would most readily discover them.

The precious party, after returning from the ground, related that, in one hour's work, ten men picked up 285 diamonds. It is understood these were all found in the locality before described. If so, it is to be regretted that they did not, in the eight days they were on the ground, spend one hour more in prospecting other portions of the 3,000 acres they surveyed. In which event, I feel certain that the second hour's labor would not have produced a single precious stone, leading necessarily to such further investigation as would have demonstrated that the diamonds that party found were all confined to the narrow limits of this small, barren, yet prolific spot, which fact would have prevented, in this city, at least, many unfortunate complications.

Believe me, gentlemen, I was not unmindful of the great responsibility of carrying out the expedition, and of making this report, which pronounces to-day a property absolutely valueless, having, when I left home, a cash value of many millions of dollars. The honor of this Board, and the many interests of the community, demanded an immediate examination of the property without a moment's delay, and before any intimation could be given of our movements. It was not a journey to be coveted; for no mere pecuniary consideration, I am satisfied, would have induced any member of our party to undergo all the hardships and perils of such a trip in the mountains at this season of the year, camping and sleeping in the open air, surrounded much of the time by snow, with the thermometer fifteen to twenty degrees below zero.

In behalf of myself and the gentlemen who accompanied me, whose names are already given, the only remuneration we ask at your hands for undergoing the hardship of this journey is, that you will spare no time, money, nor skill in finding out the guilty parties to this unparalleled fraud, and bring them to speedy justice. The good name of the State and the credit of our mining interests demand it.

I have taken the liberty in this report of announcing the location of these so-called "diamond fields of Arizona," from the fact that I consider it high time the alluring fascination of secrecy and mystery be dropped from this diamond excitement, and the world be brought to understand that if there be any such immense deposits of precious stones as this excitement has led them to believe, the deposit is yet to be found, as it is my honest belief that to this time no new or rich discovery has been made in the section of country this mysterious whisper has pointed to.

In the few days I have been connected with the management of your company, it is impossible for me to give you the best information as to who are the guilty parties in putting this fraud upon the world, but the unimpeachable integrity of every member of your Board is a sufficient guarantee that this investigation will be so thoroughly conducted by you as to do justice to all parties concerned. Trusting my course in this matter may meet the approval of your body, I remain, very respectfully,

DAVID D. COLTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26, 1872.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, having become convinced by the foregoing reports of the worthlessness of the pretended diamond fields referred to, have deemed it due to the public to publish the above reports and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon the Company and the stockholders by the pretended discoverers.

No further stock of this Company shall be issued, circulated, or transferred, and at the earliest moment the certificates shall be cancelled and the Company dissolved.

A. Gansl, Wm. M. Lent, Thomas H. Selby, M. S. Latham, Maurice Dore, Louis Sloss, W. F. Babcock, Wm. C. Ralston, Treasurer; Wm. Willis, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26, 1872.

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

From the New York Tribune.

The melancholy announcement of the death of the editor and founder of *The Tribune*, though for a few days his family and intimate friends have admitted to themselves its probability, falls upon us all with the shock of sudden calamity. He had reached, indeed, a ripe old age but time had not laid its withering touch upon him; his splendid constitution easily bore the strain of enormous labor; his mind was as fresh, and as strong, and suggestive as in the prime of life; his generous impulses were unchilled by disheartening experience. Through the trying campaign which has just closed, his physical vigor, his tact, his intellectual activity, surprised even those who knew him best, and seemed to promise many years of usefulness. Looking at what he might yet have accomplished, we wonder at the mysterious dispensation of Providence that takes him away while his faculties are still unwearied. Remembering what he has already done, we stand with bowed heads beside the open grave, and thank the Good Master who has permitted his servant to complete so much of his great labor, and to reap so many of its fruits.

For, after all, though detraction, and disappointment, and domestic sorrow may have clouded his last days, this was the happy ending of a noble career. "My life," said he some years ago, "has been busy and anxious, but not joyless. Whether it shall be prolonged few or more years, I am grateful that it has endured so long, and that it has abounded in opportunities for good not wholly unimproved, and in experiences of the nobler, as well as the baser, impulses of human nature." The record of what he has done for the industry, the education, the general culture, and the social improvement of his country, as well as the story of what he has accomplished in guiding its political destinies, we may leave to an impartial posterity. It is too soon, perhaps, to judge correctly how great has been his share in moulding the public sentiment which dictates laws, chooses Presidents, creates armies, and controls public events; but it is certain that no history of the most critical period in our national life can ever be written in which Horace Greeley shall not be a conspicuous figure. Enormous as his personal influence was in politics for the better part of a generation, it was not upon this that in his latter years he looked back with the greatest satisfaction. That he had shaped the course of Administrations, directed the purposes of parties, created a great organ of opinion, taught statesmen to sit at his feet and Senates to listen for his approval,—these were not the tests by which he would have measured his success. The vanity of wealth, the unreality of power, the worthlessness of popular renown,—he estimated them all at their true value. The noblest career, in his eyes, was that which is given up to others' wants. The successful life was that which is worn out in conflict with wrong and woe. The only ambition worth following was the ambition to alleviate human misery, and leave the world a little better than he found it. That he had done this, was the consolation which brightened his last days, and assured him he had not lived in vain.

He was a young man when he took his stand by the suffering and oppressed. He was old when he saw the downfall of the barbarism against which he had battled for a quarter of a century. Honors and abuse, prosperity and reverses, were his by turn in this long contest, but his sturdy arm never faltered, and his heart never failed. He took patiently the buffetings of adverse fortune, and rose with sublime courage above disaster; for there was no selfish impulse in his labor, and he knew that though he spent himself the work must go on to its final triumph. When the victory came, he might have held up his hands and cried out with Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." But it was granted him to see even more than the destruction of Slavery. He was to impress upon the policy of the renewed and purified Union something of his own generous and elevated character, to give an impetus to principles destined to work grand reforms at no distant time, to preach the political gospel of brotherhood and good will, and to win before he left this world the esteem of thousands who had been his bitterest enemies. With no vain estimate of his personal share in the progress of the past thirty years, he realized how much had been accomplished by the warfare in which he had taken so great a part; he trusted that the agencies which he had founded would perpetuate his influence after he had passed away. Conscious, as in his secret heart he must have been, that when he was in his grave his name would prompt men to kindly actions and to noble thoughts, would moisten eyes that never saw him, and bring a quiver to strange lips, Mr. Greeley was blessed in his old age with the reward of his fidelity and self-sacrifice. "[illegible]" he wrote, "looking calmly yet [illegible] close of my mortal career, which [illegible] distant, I reverently thank God for the [illegible] vouchsafed me in the past, and with [illegible] that is not fear, and a consciousness of [illegible] which does not exclude hope, await the [illegible] before my steps of the gates of the [illegible] World."

It is not for us, in the first hour of [illegible] to dwell long, here, upon his character [illegible] logue his virtues. To his associates and [illegible] ples the bereavement is a grief too [illegible] leave them heart for making [illegible] Although for several months we have [illegible] the inspiration of his presence and the [illegible] of his wise counsel, his spirit has never [illegible] to animate those chosen to continue [illegible] and the close bond of sympathy between [illegible] chief and his assistants has never been [illegible] To those of us who have labored with [illegible] longest, and known him best, it has been [illegible] not only of sympathy but of tried affection [illegible] leave his praises to the poor whom he [illegible] to the lowly whom he lifted up, to the [illegible] whose back he saved from the lash, to the [illegible] pressed whose wrongs he made his own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Nellie Grant Blues is a [illegible] military company.

—Chickens in Georgia are so scarce [illegible] hunted with hounds.

—It takes three days for a California [illegible] man to go through the ceremony of marriage [illegible]

—They have 'possum lunches at church [illegible] vals in Georgia.

—The cable despatch about the [illegible] cost the English press about £600.

—The Astor House, in New York, [illegible] its lease expires, will be converted [illegible] and offices.

—A man in Pine Island, Mich., [illegible] died a short time since, refuses to [illegible] for days at a time, and sleeps in a [illegible] box, where he says he can commune [illegible] spirit.

—The Italian Government is about [illegible] orders to prevent any more Italians [illegible] grating.

—The English Secretary of War has [illegible] to let the soldiers play cards in their [illegible] rooms, and see if it won't keep them [illegible] grog-shops.

—Potatoes are so scarce and dear [illegible] Ireland that the Governors of various [illegible] Jails have been directed by the Inspector [illegible] eral to substitute for them in the [illegible] prisoner's ration of bread three times [illegible]

—General Lee's college is overcrowded [illegible] applications, and is well off financially.

—A Wisconsin Congressman is [illegible] by the press of that State for [illegible] his frank over five hundred wedding [illegible] relative.

—A little girl at Walpole, N. H., [illegible] playing the other day, and dislocated [illegible] A surgeon was sent for, but, just before [illegible] rival she had another and luckier fall [illegible] the dislocated joint.

—A Brahma rooster, named "[illegible]" [illegible] of apoplexy in Connecticut a few days [illegible] He weighed over sixteen pounds, [illegible] largest chanticleer in America, and was [illegible] at about $100 by his owner.

—In all the new streets of Paris the [illegible] at the corners are rounded, or the angle [illegible] so that the sidewalks are curved, thus [illegible] ing locomotion and avoiding the [illegible] caused by turning around sharp angles.

—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says [illegible] Adjutant General has sent the Governor [illegible] signed commissions filled with names [illegible] 200 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and [illegible] in the State militia. This batch will [illegible] provide for all untitled Virginians.

—Buchanan County, Virginia, enjoys the [illegible] distinction of being the only county [illegible] United States from which no returns [illegible] of the recent election have been [illegible] By its position it is isolated [illegible] the rest of the world, and is [illegible] *terra incognita*. The Richmond *Enquirer* [illegible] the vote of the county will probably [illegible] certained until the Secretary of the [illegible] wealth sends a special messenger [illegible] that purpose.

—A correspondent of the London *Daily* [illegible] stationed on this side of the water, [illegible] in unfeigned astonishment "that, on [illegible] day ladies promenaded the streets just [illegible] other day."

—It was reported some time since [illegible] young lady of Washington was determined [illegible] marry a youthful Indian, who had [illegible] fatuated and lingered around her home [illegible] transpires that the story was only [illegible] The young brave did linger, and [illegible] was pleased; but the brave explained [illegible] brief words on being arrested, "[illegible] much, ugh!" that his intentions were [illegible] stable. Governor Walker presented [illegible] unit of hair, and he started for the [illegible] as completely happy as if he had [illegible] girl.

—A Tremont street (Boston) [illegible] has yielded up a genuine art treasure [illegible] old picture, that was knocked off for [illegible] which, when the buyer had [illegible] warm water, proved to be a fine [illegible] bear upon its back an Italian inscription [illegible] this import: "Bartolomeo Passerotti [illegible] with his hand his likeness at the age [illegible] in Bologna. Presented by him to [illegible] Battista Deti on the ninth day of [illegible] Passerotti was the founder of the [illegible] Bologna; according to Nagel's [illegible] ranked next to Titian; and died in [illegible] portrait is remarkably clear and [illegible] only a single "restoration" is detected [illegible] it came from the hand of the artist [illegible] graphs of it have been sent to [illegible] compared with another portrait in the [illegible] gallery, besides which there is only one [illegible] existence. The face resembles [illegible] striking degree.

—A Boston letter (Nov. 30) to the [illegible] *Republican* says: "The relief fund is [illegible] now faster than for a week or two, [illegible] above $200,000. There are also small [illegible] funds, managed by religious and [illegible] societies, that make the amount [illegible] than this; but the demand continues [illegible] and will for some time to come. The [illegible] but foolish pride which led Boston [illegible] contributions from other cities and [illegible] ties has mostly gone into retirement [illegible] its mouth; and Mayor Gaston has [illegible] ing favor pretty steadily for the last week [illegible] wisdom and humanity of his first [illegible] tion appears to be justified by the facts [illegible] Harvard College fund has rolled up [illegible] ly fast, averaging nearly $10,000 a day [illegible] began."

A Living Microscope—A Lad with Strange Eyes.

In a recent copy of the Birmingham (Eng.) *Register* there is an interesting account [illegible] whose powers of vision entirely eclipse [illegible] of the kind ever heard of before. He is [illegible] than a living microscope, and possesses [illegible] faculty of seeing minute objects magnified [illegible] marvellous degree. When quite young [illegible] afflicted with a disease peculiar to the eye [illegible] fears were entertained that he would [illegible] sight. He recovered gradually, but [illegible] noticed that the disease had [illegible] affected the organization of the eye [illegible] changed its internal structure, the cornea [illegible] greatly enlarged, the crystalline lens [illegible] divided into three different parts, each [illegible] rounded with a light blue circle, and in [illegible] tre of each appears the iris, but greatly [illegible] ished in size, being about the circumference [illegible] small pin-head. He can not distinguish [illegible] at a distance, they appearing to him [illegible] objects do to ordinary eyes when viewed [illegible] a telescope drawn out of focus [illegible] misshapen. His case is exciting [illegible] among scientific men, who have [illegible] opinions as to the causes that [illegible] such a change.

Added to this wonderful talent [illegible] sight, the lad exhibits that of [illegible] sketch the objects he examines, and [illegible] mirable finish of water colors [illegible] would the result of his studies. [illegible] the last year examined and sketched [illegible] number of beautiful specimens of [illegible] Polycystina and sponge spicules, that [illegible] ly loaned him by several gentlemen [illegible] their object being to compare them with [illegible] published views of the same objects [illegible] test their truthfulness, and the result [illegible] altogether satisfactory. A copy of [illegible] papers, photographed in Paris during [illegible] siege was shown him, and he [illegible] the lines and pronounced the words, [illegible] however, he did not understand, [illegible] versed in French.

Scientists who have paid attention [illegible] case state, as the result of their [illegible] that the magnifying power of his vision [illegible] five hundred diametres. One curious fact [illegible] nected with his vision is, that he will [illegible] umine water, having once, soon after [illegible] covery, discovered the vast number of [illegible] contained in some he was in the act of [illegible] which had the effect to thoroughly [illegible] him, since which event no inducement [illegible] him repeat the experiment.

Sir Charles Madden, F. R. S., has called [illegible] attention to this singular case, and has [illegible] it prominently before that body, by a [illegible] interesting papers. It is said that Dr. [illegible] an eminent oculist, is preparing an [illegible] article on the subject for the London [illegible]

[illegible] FREEZING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

[illegible] Movement by the Humane Society.

[illegible] in Behalf of Children Kept Waiting [illegible] for the "Nine O'clock Bell."

[illegible] Interview with a School Principal.

him, and bring a quiver to "strange lips." Horace Greeley was blessed in his old age with a full reward of his fidelity and self-sacrifice.

—It takes three days for a California citizen to go through the ceremony of naturalization.

—They have "possum lunches at church fairs in Georgia.

—The cable despatch about the Tweed suit cost the English press about £600.

—The Astor House, in New York, at the end of its lease expires, will be converted into stores and offices.

—A man in Pine Island, Mich., whose head died a short time since, refuses to eat and sleep for days at a time, and sleeps in a short coffin-box, where he says he can commune with the spirits.

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—The English Secretary of War has refused to let the soldiers play cards in their respective rooms, and see if it won't keep them out of the grog-shops.

—Potatoes are so scarce and dear in Northern Ireland that the Governors of various County Gaols have been directed by the Inspector-General to substitute for them in the diet of the prisoner a ration of oat or rice three times a week.

—General Lee's college is overcrowded with applications, and is well off financially.

—A Wisconsin Congressman is taken to task by the press of that State for sending one of his frank over five hundred weeping willow trees.

—A little girl at Walpole, N. H., fell off a playing fence the other day and dislocated her neck. A surgeon was sent for, but just before he arrived she had another and luckier fall, which put the dislocated joint.

—A Brahma rooster, named "Colonel," died of apoplexy in Connecticut a few days since. He weighed over sixteen pounds, doubtless the largest chanticleer in America, and was valued at about $100 by his owner.

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—It was reported some time since that a young lady of Washington was determined to marry a youthful Indian, who had become fatuated and lingered around her house. It transpires that the story was only partially true. The young brave did linger, and Miss Ellen was pleased; but the brave's intentions were brief wording on being arrested. "Big Injun, ugh!" that little intentions were not reciprocated. Governor Walker procured him a suit of hair, and he started for the setting as completely happy as if he had had the girl.

—A Tremont street (Boston) auction shop has yielded up a genuine art treasure. An old picture, that was knocked off for $1.50, was found when the buyer had cleaned it to be a fine portrait on wood, and bore upon its back an Italian inscription. Translated, this import: "Bartolomeo Passerotti painted me with his hand his likeness at the age of 31 years in Bologna. Presented by him to Mr. Giovanni Battista Detti on the ninth day of the year 1593." Passerotti was the founder of the Academy of Bologna; according to Nagel's dictionary he ranked next to Titian; and died in 1592. The portrait is remarkably clear and distinct, without a single "restoration" or defect; but it is not at all came from the hand of the master, a photographe of it have been sent to Dresden, to be compared with another portrait in the Dresden gallery, besides which there is only one other existence. The face resembles Shakespeare's very strikingly.

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Added to this wonderful talent of microscopic sight, the lad exhibits that of being able to stretch the objects he examines, and by a most nimble finish of water colors can give to the world the result of his studies. He has in the last year exhibited and sketched over a number of beautiful specimens of Diatomaceæ. Polycystina and sponge spicules, that were kindly loaned him by several gentlemen of learning, for their object being to compare them with the published views of the same objects, in order to test their truthfulness, and the result is stated to be altogether satisfactory. A copy of one of these papers, photographed in Paris during the last visit, is shown him, and he instantly recognized the lines and pronounced the words, which, however, he did not understand, not being versed in French.

Scientists who have paid attention to the case state, as the results of their experiments, that while the magnifying power of his vision is about five hundred diameters. One curious fact connected with his vision is, that he will never examine water, having once, soon after his recovery, discovered the vast number of infusoria contained in some he was in the act of drinking, which had the effect to thoroughly frighten him, since which event no inducement can ever bring him repeat the experiment.

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FREEZING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Popular Movement by the Humane Society.

Action in Behalf of Children Kept Wailing Outside for the "Nine O'clock Bell."

Superintendent's Interview with a School Principal.

Ice is a good thing. The world would get through its multifarious relations without it, perhaps. But it will not answer to look to ice for everything. For instance, it will not do for public school-houses, the thermometer at zero. Nor, when the school-houses are open, will a warm half so well as real comfort for the school children kept standing in the cold in the school precinct tick of somebody's watch. Patrick McGillicuddy's mother takes in washing for a guess at 9 o'clock for Mrs. Partington. Small blame to her, poor woman, for she has not hurry a Jurgensen chronometer as the Board of Education furnishes free gift to every one of its teachers. Consequently Peter McGillicuddy, aged 9, Mary and Bridget and Sapphira, and the rest of Mick's all of tender years, short coated, long out of doors until the London-made by Brothers' underpaments, are kept to their cool shoulders until the Londonmade of the Principal tells 9 o'clock. How they shiver and snuffle and pass through all stages of cold, cough, and these funerals are expensive. Patrick McGillicuddy, Senior, was buried last year, not his soul, with twelve carriages.

The Illinois Humane Society's agent, passing one of our public schools, the other day, heard a noise like unto a hail storm. He concluded it was only dropping on a tin roof. He did it was hail. He had under one arm a terrier dog, and in his eye, metaphoric five fresh cases of abused hippocrisy. But he heard the clatter, peeped over the and found it to proceed from the teeth two hundred children waiting to get in. ing blue noses on their cheeks. Some of ing ice on their chins and noses. It ed they had colds in their heads. And it was not 9 o'clock. And these the Savior called them lambs, farmers take better care of the sheep.—were there to be 9 o'clock. And there at 9—locked out and sent home to why can not read nor write, for a written Mrs. McGillicuddy once went six and left a heavy washing to get her brother's sister's son, a clerk in a store on Halsted street, to write the note. *a way pass* Patrick got his cross, and expensive attendance was incurred to repair the damage to her son's education. She has no clock. Ten minutes are an hour in the long run.

Humane Society's agent finds after a thorough investigation, Wycester, Johnson, and inquiry at the Medical Colleges, that Thank God for the Board in the Board of should get this information by the Who knew children were animals? Rise animals the better for blankets Why will not the Board of Education suggestions? and, here we leave the

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Mrs. McGillicuddy's troubles at children attending the Hayes School, corner of Dalton street, called our attention to the which they were subjected in being compelled to come in the cold if they arrived school hour. Notice of the same soon of the city papers made it appear that it would not be improperly directed in the humane work embraces women, as well as men. We therefore called upon the Principal of the school, and stated appeared quite indignant at the of the Society for the Protection Animals, should call to him. But proceeded to investigated, and desired ment to the public of our conclusion when we knew were called into to the Principal, and our remarks were then kept out in the cold, Mr. Merriman explained, that while schools were that the doors they sustained closed until the There did not seem to be any of the Principal as to the temthe doors closed, though and confirmed by the Janitor, to admit very small children at explained that the actual rule not to bring their children so being, when they lived a long ile, or on extremely wet or cold

ll, near the door where children feet, and a bench was pointed they eat their dinners. But play in the house, and must pastime in the winter. When ed, the very perfection we were also informed that t of the building without some children who had the rule. The doors to s and move heavily on small children to open t perish outside before would let it in.

idence we were able ng to the above statis superiors. He is or, being somewhat discipline is called e contrived into

this; our school e intellectual advday or sociability any of our pubfor the purpose ll the hour arno provocation the very on provoke the

arianism deschildren, as most importcourse with hers. Our the child, and in-

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THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Although no order has been made by the Court, and the exact terms of the decision cannot be published, it may be stated that Judge Farwell has dismissed the bill against Otto Feltzer praying for an injunction restraining the publication of Feltzer's Atlas of Chicago; and that an account be taken of all sums of money received in advance for copies of said atlas, that a list be furnished of all persons to whom sheets had already been issued, and making the injunction perpetual. The decision is understood not to disturb the injunction. The complainants appealed against the decision, which, in effect precluded their participating in any profits Feltzer might have already made out of the transaction, and as an appeal cannot be heard until September next year, and the defendant, Feltzer, may, at that time, be able to show heavy damages by the delay in the publication of the maps, should the Court above sustain the decision and dismiss all proceedings, including the injunction, the appeal bond has been placed at $20,000. The matter is of considerable public interest, and it is to be regretted that neither of the parties to the suit saw fit to send persons connected with the Court, could have been induced to inform the newspapers as to the hour when His Honor's decision might be expected, so that a report could have been published of a matter so interesting to the public. The only information to be obtained in the Court is, that the bill has been dismissed, and that the order has not yet been prepared, and is, therefore, not of record, and should not be published. It is believed, however, that the decision will be found mainly as here given.

In consequence of several new orders granting change of venue in suits brought against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, in Judge Tree's court, the *Journal* assumes inaccuracy in the report published in this column yesterday, and discovers that Judge Tree's decision in the cause referred to was not as stated, but in favor of the change. The *Journal* is in error. The cases in which the applications were granted were undefended, and no other order than that entered could well be made; but in the defended cases the decision of his Honor as printed in THE TRIBUNE was correct, being summarized from complete notes.

Counsel Tuley yesterday applied to the County Court for the appointment of Redmond Prindeville, Hiram J. Jones, and George D. Talbot as Commissioners to assess the cost of public improvements in every part of the city, namely: For lamp-posts, with services, supplies, and privies therein, together with curbing thus far graded, and laying a new wooden block pavement on Twenty-seventh street, from the east line of South Park avenue to the east curb-line of Cottage Grove avenue. The assessments are upward of eighty in number, and form a mass of legal stationary awful to the reporters' vision.

In the United States Circuit Court, the cause of Lewis and Brooks v. the Michigan Central Railroad Company is on trial. The complainants sue for damages arising out of the non-delivery, or delivery in a remarkable parcel, of 100 bales of wool, containing 50,000 pounds, valued at $1 per pound, said wool, being shipped at Chicago on the 2d of February, and not delivered until the 20th of April in the same year to the consignee, the Globe Woollen Mills, Utica, the price having meanwhile fallen 30 cents, causing a heavy loss to the complainants.

Charles Botts, yesterday, brought suit in the Superior Court to restrain Harriet Collins, her husband, or their agents, removing, assigning, or otherwise interfering with the stock in No. 783 West Madison street, which property she has acquired, together with the lease of the building (at $150 per month) in her own right, from Henry Lamhitz, to whom the premises were originally let at $166.66 per month. Botts claims three months' rent.

Judge Wallace, in addition to the heavy private business pressing on his attention, is now burdened with a railroad condemnation suit, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad v. Mason et al. If he gets through within seven days he will be a lucky Judge. His Honor's jurisdiction seems elastic enough to cover almost every kind of trial known to the law.

The Cheney case was up before Judge Williams yesterday, on a motion to strike out exceptions to the answer of Philips and others. The motion was overruled, and exceptions were entered to the ruling. Argument took up all the afternoon.

In the suit Pleiades Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Chicago v. Sarah Collins and unknown heirs of Walter Collins, a decree was entered yesterday finding the sum of $683.75 due to the plaintiff.

The last trial on the calendar, in the United States Circuit Court, is now proceeding. At the close of the trial, the Bankruptcy Calendar will be called.

Proof is being taken, before Bishop, Master in Chancery, as to a disputed bank check, in the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company.

The applications for change of venue, to be heard before Judge Porter, in the Knickerbocker Insurance suits, which could not be heard yesterday, will be heard this morning.

It was default day in the Superior Court yesterday. There were over forty pages of minutes entered. We print the judgments only.

The suit brought against Steiner by the Société Française de Bienfaisance, has been submitted to Court for decision.

The Northwestern Railway condemnation suit is still occupying the attention of Judge Booth and a jury.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

ADMIRALTY—760—Boyd v. Hayden; respondent ruled to close proofs by Jan. 1.

BANKRUPTCY—3,062—Nathan Underwood et al.; report of special Master as to sale (published in yesterday's TRIBUNE) confirmed unless objections are filed by Saturday morning. This order as to 2,160—Nicholas Lambert; entered the usual rule to show cause, etc., and order under Section 26. 1,340—Moore, Kelly & Co.; order to pay creditors without delay. 2,115—Leander Bodwell; order that B. L. Tatham be allowed $150 for fees as custodian and clerk.

NEW BANKRUPT.

Nicholas Lambert, of the firm of Rudolph Foreman and Chas. M. N. Friedlander, claim under a debt, balance $687, and on account of preferential payments to creditors whilst in a state of insolvency; Eldridge & Tourtellotte, attorneys.

NEW SUITS.

W. S. Lamb, assignee of the Winnesheik Insurance Company v. Byron G. Pierce; assumpsit $100; Brawley & Fry, attorneys. Same v. Joseph Hubert; same v. Hawlin; $200. Same v. David Eberhard; $150. Same v. James Ormsbee; $100. Same v. Ry. Winter; $200. Same v. Anton Weis; $100. Same v. David M. Dallman; $100. Same v. Charles W. Mattfaldt; $100. Same v. Aaron R. Campbell; $500. Same v. Child Damphouse; $100. Same v. Martin Brodricht; $150. Same v. Morris Byrne; $100. All by the same attorneys.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

LAW—There were over 40 pages of defaults entered. The following were the judgments, giving the general numbers, and omitting the titles:

$308.78, 40,518—Dismissed by plaintiff. 40,652—Judgment, $1,588.75. 41,038—Same, $245.45. 41,103—Judgment for property and 1 cent v. Reuben Hagenbuch. 40,447—Judgment for $5,000. 40,449—Same, $5,000. 40,449—Same, $5,000. 41,161—Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 41,430—Same order. 41,—Decree of sale. 40,926—Decree. 40,854—Decree of sale. 41,537—Decree. 40,685—Judgment, $368.28. 40,702—Same. $3,615. 40,714—$3,000. 40,715—Same. $17,000. 41,365—$6.31 v. Louis Hink and Paul Boettcher. 42,178—Suit by plaintiff. 40,393—Judgment rendered. Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 41,325—$227.32. O. P. Pearson only. $1,144—Same. 175—Same. $404.40. 40,622—Same, for $1,500. Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 40,124—$5,167.17. 40,556—Same. $1,000. 41,373—Judgment, $1,—. 40—Same. $1,039.83. 39,626—Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 40,300—Judgment, $1,035. 40,—Suit by plaintiff. 40,—Same. $1,000. Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs. 38,256—Dismissed by plaintiff. 110—Judgment rendered. 39,873—Dismissed by plaintiff. 39,—Same. $1,000. 41,—Same. $1,000. 40,276—Same. $1,275.66.

Judge Gary.]

—v. Mason; reference to Master in Chancery; same order. —v. Lesemeyer; same order. —; decree of sale; Master in Chancery to advertise for judgment. —ded to the 19th —pearance to Master in Chancery. —

Jones v. Jones; decree of divorce. 1,077—Johns v. Johns; reference to Master in Chancery. 1,—Eckstein v. Dunn; general issue; $2,000. 1,—Eckstein v. Dunn; general issue; $2,000. [illegible] Dunn; [illegible] Dunn; [illegible] Dunn;

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Greeley Obsequies—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter: Interview with President Orton on the Subject of Postal Telegraphy—New York: The Raid on the Obscene Publication Venders—Length of a Degree on the Meridian—Commerce and Navigation: Statistics of the Fiscal Year 1873—The Diamond Swindle—Death of Horace Greeley: Editorial from the New York Tribune—Miscellaneous New Items.

THIRD PAGE—The Lumber District Along the River—Freezing School Children: A Plaid for Our Humane Society—Home of the Friendless—Pacific Hotel Company's Annual Meeting—The Law Courts—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Civil Service Reform; Reduction of Taxation; Postal Telegraph; Era of Good Feeling.

FIFTH PAGE—Board of Police: War Inaugurated Against Superintendent Washburn—Amusements—Miscellaneous Local News—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—A Very Ancient Family—The Evil Eye: A Remarkable Case of Hallucination—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lingard Combination. "A Life's Dream," with Lingard sketches.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Rubinstein concert.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company, and farce of "Poor Pillicoddy."

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Dr. Hynes Lecture. "Artic Adventures." Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEST'S BAZAR, 220 AND 222 WABASH-AV., IS by far the cheapest place in Chicago to buy fancy goods for Christmas presents. A large and extensive stock to our prices. WEST & CO., importers.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Peruvo Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Bark and Iron, is the best tonic. Manufactured by Carvell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 5, 1872.

The Liberal Electoral vote of Maryland was cast yesterday for Governor Hendricks, of Indiana.

The storm which ravaged the coasts of Northern Europe, last month, is said to have been the most severe in the last two hundred years.

White men will be banished from the territory of the Cherokee Nation, if the bill to that effect, which has been passed by the Cherokee National Council, receives the signature of their Chief.

London was frightened but a few days ago by a formidable strike amongst its policemen. Last night and the night before it was plunged into darkness by the striking of several thousand stokers employed by the gas companies. All the theatres have closed and candles are becoming luxuries.

In another column is given an account of the noble work accomplished in one year, in New York, in the suppression of the infamous literature with which that city has flooded the country. Over seven tons of reading matter have been seized and destroyed, thirty-nine of the dealers have been arrested, and their allies in the police force of New York and Brooklyn have been dismissed. All this has been done by the single zeal of an obscure dry goods clerk, who has devoted himself to this work.

The Californians are not yet done with the sensation of Mrs. Fair. The sensation consequent upon the acquittal was followed by that of the attempted lecture; this was supplemented by an account of Mrs. Fair's plot for poisoning Judge Dwinelle, before whom she was tried, and now comes the revelation that Mrs. F. had employed two assassins to murder Colonel Crittenden before she took the matter into her own hands. Mrs. Fair announces her intention of going South, and the San Francisco press will miss her sadly.

There are curious stories afloat to the effect that, during the recent struggle between various railroad corporations for the right of way into the city, the sum of $10,000 was deposited in the hands of a citizen (not an Alderman), to be held by him until favorable action was had by the Common Council. The story is, further, that, after the Council had acted, the stakeholder refused to divide, and has pocketed the whole sum. If the first part of the story is true, we hope the second is also, and that the depositary of the fund will not pay over a dollar of the money to the Aldermen.

The President and Vice President and Vice President elect, prominent journalists, distinguished Senators, the Governors of New York and adjoining States, members of Congress, and of the Municipal Government of New York, with countless thousands of citizens formed the procession that followed the remains of Horace Greeley yesterday to the grave. The funeral services were under the direction of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin, and the funeral procession is said to have been even grander than that which followed President Lincoln's body through the city.

The National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore, Jan. 21, 1873. Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of the Association, will preside and deliver the annual address. The great feature of the Congress will be a collection of reports on the preventive, reformatory, and penal institutions and works of the different States. Papers are also expected from M. Demetz, the founder of Mettray; Miss Mary Carpenter, the eminent philanthropist, and Sir Walter Crofton, the originator and organizer of the Crofton prison system. A general invitation to attend has been extended to all Chaplains, Prison Commissioners, and heads of departments in penal institutions.

An order, recently passed by the Common Council of Boston, giving authority to the Committee on Public Grounds to build on the Common, at their discretion, has now become a law, and the Committee have full power to carry out the original plan of extending a line of buildings along the Tremont st. row, preparatory to the surrender of the mall to the street on that side. The press of Boston denounce it as an outrage, and it is very generally regarded in the same light by the citizens, who are moving to get out an injunction. The respect for the famous old pleasure-ground has not been altered at all by the Boston fire, or the necessities imposed by it. The occupation of the mall would be a serious disfigurement to the rest of the Common, and it evidently will not be done without a vigorous contest. The action of the Building Committee, it is stated, will be one of the most prominent issues in the coming municipal election.

A Washington despatch says that, in the event that Mr. Fish retires from the State Department, the President will probably offer the portfolio to Mr. Charles Francis Adams. There is no man living who is more abundantly qualified to adorn the position and to discharge its duties than Mr. Adams. The extreme partisans of the Administration will probably object to such a selection, on the ground that Mr. Adams was voted for at the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for President. As General Grant has never consulted the politicians on any Cabinet appointment, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Boutwell, it is quite likely he will do without their advice in this case. He can make no appointment that will give greater satisfaction to the mass of his supporters in the recent election than that of Mr. Adams. The country is not so full of statesmen capable of filling the position of Secretary of State that he can afford to overlook one so admirably endowed as our chief representative at the Geneva Conference.

Mr. Ward Hunt, who has been appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States, to fill the place resigned by Justice Nelson, is a prominent lawyer of Utica, N. Y., where he was born in 1810, and where his whole life has been spent. He is a graduate of Union College, and of the famous law school at Litchfield, Conn. Like President Grant, he was originally a Democrat, and cast his first vote for General Jackson; he supported Martin Van Buren in 1848, and became a Republican in 1856. He has held no other political positions than as Mayor of Utica and member of the New York Assembly. In 1865, he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, three years after, became Chief Judge. As he has never figured in Federal politics his appointment is a commendable one, and we venture to regard it as an assurance that the Supreme Bench will be kept free from partisan influences, notwithstanding the intimation in our Washington despatches that the new Justice is a friend of Senator Conkling, and is to hold the place only till March 4, when he will give place to the Senator, who will then be eligible.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, and averaged slightly lower in prices. Mess pork was quiet and heavy, at $11.75@11.87½ cash, and $12.00 seller March. Lard was a shade easier, at 7¾c cash, and 7¾c seller March. Meats were quiet and lower, at 8¾c for shoulders, 5½c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear, part salted; green hams quoted at 6¾@7¼c. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 88c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand, and firm. Wheat was a shade lower and less active, closing at $1.09¼ seller the month, and $1.10¼ seller January. Corn was dull, and ¼c lower, but closed firm at 30¾c cash, and 30¼c seller January. Oats were quiet, but firmer, closing at 24¼c cash, and 24¾c seller January. Rye was quiet at ¼@1c advance, closing at 59¼c. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at 61½c for No. 2, cash or seller the month, and 51@51½c for No. 3. The hog market was less active, but firmer than yesterday, with sales at an extreme range of $3.50@4.00. The cattle market was fairly active for upper grades, but dull and drooping for common and medium. There was no change in the sheep market.

In the death of Mrs. Mary Somerville, the world loses one of the most remarkable women of the time. Born in 1780, she had reached the ripe age of 92, and the whole of this long life had been devoted to practical and useful scientific research. She was the daughter of an English naval officer of distinction, Sir William Fairfax, and probably imbibed a love of mathematics at an early period of her life. Married, in 1804, to Samuel Gregg, a Captain in the Russian navy, she found encouragement to study from her husband, who assisted and instructed her in the higher mathematics and astronomy. Captain Gregg died in 1806, and in 1812 the widow married Dr. William Somerville, of Edinburgh. Mrs. Somerville first became known to the scientific world through some interesting experiments connected with the solar spectrum. Subsequently, she published several books, both original and translations, notable among which are an adaptation of LaPlace's *Mechanique Celeste* and a "Physical Geography" in two volumes. Mrs. Somerville retained all her faculties up the time of her death, which overtook her in the study of "quaternions," a grade which even those who are ranked as good mathematicians frequently fail to reach.

In the debate on the resolution passed by the House, yesterday, calling for a statement of the present debt of the District of Columbia, it was asserted that the improvements begun by the Board of Public Works could not be finished for less than $20,000,000. Hitherto, under the practice of suspending the rules in order to pass bills of which no previous notice has been given, the House has often been surprised into action which more time for deliberation might have prevented. A bill has been introduced requiring three days' printed notice to be given of any bill for which it is proposed to suspend the rules. Among the other bills introduced was one for a ship canal around Niagara Falls. In the debate which was resumed on the bill to construct ten vessels of war, Mr. Lynch suggested that the Treasury should aid the construction of mercantile steamers which could be turned to Government use if needed. The amendment that the vessels be built in private yards was strongly pressed by Pennsylvania members on behalf of the shipyards at Baltimore, Wilmington, and Chester, and by Mr. Hale, who said that private yards would turn out better, quicker, and cheaper work than the Government yards. The subject of Postal Telegraphy was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, but not till after a struggle by the opponents of the scheme for a Special Committee, which will evidently be insisted upon at the next session.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette* has expressed itself in a very oracular manner adversely to General Grant's expressed determination in reference to Civil Service Reform. The tenor of the article may be inferred from the fact that it styles the effort to purify the Civil Service of the gross abuses and corruptions which have crept into it, as "absurd and silly abortion, known as Civil Service Reform, patented by G. W. Curtis, improved by Fonetik Medill, aired by sorehead Liberals, and damned by all practical, sensible men." The *Gazette's* invective, we submit, proves nothing, settles nothing, and makes no case against the reform of the Civil Service, the necessity for which has been admitted by all patriotic and thinking men; while the heat with which it is uttered indicates that there is a Post Office in Rockford, which the editor of the *Gazette* thinks he has the capacity to fill. There is but one statement in the whole article which affords an opportunity for reply, and that is contained in the following words: "We take the broad ground that, qualifications being equal, the appointments in the gift of the President should be bestowed upon those who have rendered efficient service in the canvass, in preference to clerical nobodies who barely voted, exercised no influence, and spent no time or labor in the campaign." This may be assumed to be the opinion of the average politician in the United States; in other words, of every man who adopts politics as a business, with the hope of official reward, either for himself or for his friends. With this class of men, the only idea of service to the country consists in the possession of the spoils, not in any solid good they can accomplish for the country. Against such a narrow, mercenary view, we take the broad ground that the public business should be transacted, as nearly as possible, by the same rules as private business, and the offices filled by men suitably trained for their duties, and who can give some guarantee that they will administer them faithfully, honestly, intelligently, and with the best interests of the country at heart, rather than by men whose chief qualification is that they are in politics, have spent a certain sum of money, made a certain number of speeches, or helped to secure the election of some candidate. The theory of this Government is, that every citizen shall take part in political duties, and contribute his vote and his influence to the election of the best men, without reward. This is the least he can do for the country which is doing so much for him. At present, however, the best citizens will seldom take part in political campaigns, because the field is occupied by blackguards, who have adopted politics as a profession, and who make it the means of seizing upon the public offices and enriching themselves, honestly or fraudulently, as the case may be. Respectable citizens, as a general thing, will not associate with such characters; and the sooner they are discouraged and driven out the sooner will a better class of citizens take part in elections, and fill the public offices with men of position and character, and the better it will be for the country at large. The operations of the Civil Service Reform, if faithfully enforced, will accomplish this. Even in its present inefficient state, it has succeeded at least in putting a stigma upon two of the most shameless politicians in the United States,—Cameron and Hartranft,—and given assurances to the people of Pennsylvania of a brighter day, when they will be freed from the infamous exactions and disgraceful corruptions of these two men, who have so long ruled them. As conventions and elections are now conducted in this country, the respectable element of the community has very little voice in the selection of candidates. There is a ring of bummers in every city, town, and village, who do the preliminary work, and select the candidates to be voted for, and these bummers draw their pay in patronage from the candidates whom they have elected. They are barnacles living upon the people, political vagrants, who have no visible means of subsistence, ward-bummers, who hang about saloons, courts, and City Halls, State bummers, who crowd the lobbies of legislative halls, national bummers, who throng the streets of Washington and harass the President. These are the men, the *Gazette* claims, who should have the appointments in the gift of the President, in view of the services they have rendered in the canvass, in preference to men who have only the qualifications of experience and intelligence to offer.

The services of every citizen in an election should be performed gratuitously, as a solemn duty, and they will be when the Government ceases to encourage political vagabondage. The moment these professional office-hunters are put down, good citizens will step in, and nominate and elect the best for the offices. There is no more reason why the Government should be expected to reward these fellows for political labor, than there is why it should make a direct appropriation from the National Treasury to pay them for their work. They have only performed the duty required of every citizen, and which good citizens will not perform because a vicious Civil Service system discourages them from doing so, by rewarding these irresponsible brawlers with the public offices.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the finances, suggests that there be no further reduction of taxes, and the President, in his message, makes the same recommendation. The country will receive this with regret. The proper and legitimate expenditures of the Government are gradually falling to a peace standard; the interest on the public debt is much less than it has been; the business and population of the country have increased; there is an annual surplus of over $100,000,000 of revenue, and yet a further reduction of the rates of taxation is opposed. The receipts of revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1871 and 1872, thus compare:

	1872.	1871
From customs	$216,370,287	$206,270,403
Public lands	2,816,714	2,388,647
Internal revenue	130,642,178	143,098,134
National Banks	6,523,295	1
Premiums on gold sales	5,412,537	6,892,840
Other and miscellaneous sources	8,802,624	22,875,056
	$374,106,637	$383,325,045

During the year there was applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt the sum of $106,916,820. The cash in the Treasury, at both dates, was about the same, or $107,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the surplus revenue was about one hundred and seven millions of dollars. The Secretary, in another part of his report, calls attention to the previous legislation of Congress, whereby taxes, which, when in force, had yielded $360,000,000 a year, had been repealed. This latter fact shows that the repeal of taxes has not produced any material reduction of annual revenue. The first repeal of taxes went into operation July 1, 1868, and others have followed at intervals, and the effect upon the aggregate revenues of the Government is shown in the following statement of the revenues for the fiscal years named:

Year.	Revenue.	Year.	Revenue.
1867-8	$405,638,049	1869-70	$411,255,476
1868-9	370,943,747	1870-71	383,323,945
		1871-72	374,106,637

The *surplus* revenue of 1871-2 is nearly double what it was in 1868 and in 1869, and is greater than it was in 1870-71. With a constantly increasing surplus revenue, what possible reason is there for refusing to reduce the rates of taxation? If, two years ago, when there was a surplus of $104,000,000, that fact furnished a reason for repealing taxation on a large number of objects, what reason is there now for refusing a like repeal or reduction when the surplus is even greater? Experience has shown that, in a country where the business, production, and population have a steady annual increase, and the public revenue is in excess, it is safe to make reductions in taxation so long as it does not threaten to cause a deficiency. Each repeal of taxation is a direct relief to the country. It is equivalent to an addition of that much active productive capital in the hands of the people. It stimulates production, and, by increasing consumption, leads to an increase of revenue from the other objects of taxation.

There is, however, another view of this question which the Secretary does not notice, and that is, the undue proportion of this revenue which is collected from taxes on foreign commerce. The revenue from duties on imports has been constantly increasing since 1861, until it has now reached extraordinary proportions. The receipts of revenue from customs for several years compare as follows:

1866	$179,046,651	1870	$194,538,574
1867	176,417,811	1871	206,270,403
1868	164,464,599	1872	216,370,287
1869	180,048,427		

Here is an increase of nearly forty millions of dollars in the annual revenue from customs within a period of six years. Congress having repealed the purely revenue duties on tea and coffee, might now, without the least danger of weakening the credit of the Government, reduce or repeal other taxes on imports. It should not be forgotten that, to the extent that we export our surplus breadstuffs and provisions, the duties on the imports or commodities we receive in exchange, operate as a tax on the exports. Out of every 100 bushels of corn we send abroad, 40 to 50 bushels are sold to pay the taxes levied by our Government on the goods we purchase with the proceeds of the shipment. Considering how oppressively this tax operates upon the producers of the country, the high taxes imposed for all other purposes, and the scarcity of capital and means in all branches of trade, the Government, with its hundred millions of cash on hand, and an annual surplus of another hundred millions of dollars, might easily consent to a reduction of these excessive taxes on the foreign trade, and give relief to the producers and commercial classes of the country.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The most important portion of the annual report of the Postmaster General relates to the subject of Postal Telegraphy. Mr. Creswell is so entirely committed to the project of joining the telegraph system of the country to the mail system, placing both alike under Government control, that he even opposes the proposed organization of a National Company to do the telegraph business in connection with the postal stations as too conservative, and openly advocates the immediate assumption of exclusive privileges by the Government itself. In presenting this measure to the consideration of the present Congress, Mr. Creswell argues his case with reference to the people at large and the newspaper press in particular. In the former case, he makes the broad statement that the measure has been urged generally by State Legislatures, Boards of Trade, Commercial Conventions, the independent press, and private persons prominently identified with the practical workings of the telegraph. The impression which this statement is likely to leave is not correct; for, though there may have been individual instances of approval among the classes named, there has been no such general action as Mr. Creswell seems to indicate.

The Postmaster General's report mentions four objections to the incorporation of the telegraph with the postal service of the Government: 1. That it is a private interest, and should not be controlled by Government in a Republic; 2. That it would be a dangerous political instrument in the hands of the controlling party; 3. That Government management would be more expensive and less efficient; and 4. That the cost would be more than the country can afford. Mr. Creswell does not make any effort to controvert these objections in detail, but is content to regard them as more than counterbalanced by the advantages of Postal Telegraphy. He makes a general answer that the business of telegraphing is substantially the same as that of carrying the mails, and herein ignores the very essence of the opposition to the project. There can be no business in which the interests of the whole people are so united as in that of letter-carrying. Everybody writes letters; even those who do not know how to read or write do so by proxy. Thoroughness and cheapness of letter-carrying are more in the interest of the mass of the people than of the wealthy minority, and there is no other business in which Government control could find anything like the same common support. The telegraph business is precisely the opposite. Those who support it at all may be divided into three classes:

1. The newspaper press. The interest which this class has in the telegraph is well illustrated by the fact that the money which it pays for despatches is the largest item in its entire expenses.

2. A class composed of bankers, produce and stock brokers, the nature of whose business demands the despatch which can be found only in the telegraph. One of the largest items in the expense account of this class is in its bills for telegraphing.

3. The general mercantile class who use the telegraph frequently, in business emergencies, but not regularly.

Outside of these three classes, which are comparatively small in numbers, is the great mass of the people with whom a telegraph despatch is an event, who do not make any use of the telegraph except in social matters, and the aggregate of whose messages would not average once a year for the entire adult population of the country.

If this classification be correct, the proposition that the Government shall assume new expenses for the purpose of enlarging and cheapening telegraphing facilities is a proposition to tax the whole people for the benefit of a comparatively small number. This is an objection to the Postal Telegraph scheme which the Postmaster General has entirely neglected to notice, and which breaks the force of his general answer to all other objections, that telegraphing and letter-carrying are substantially one and the same business.

Mr. Creswell devotes some special attention to the newspaper press. He states that, under existing arrangements between the combination known as the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, the newspapers belonging to the combination are pledged not to take specials from any opposition lines. This is true, and, whether the arrangement be for the public good or not, the newspapers complying find an advantage in securing lower rates for their specials. None of them, however, are individually deterred from making other combinations, if they wish, and the fact is, that another combination of growing importance, receiving its despatches over other lines, is actually in existence. The statement that the Western Union Telegraph Company has pledged itself to charge newspapers, outside of the Associated Press, higher rates for their specials, is something we have never heard of before. If, however, it be admitted that the Telegraph Company exercises what Mr. Creswell is pleased to call a "tyranny" over the press, we cannot see how a transfer of the exclusive privilege of telegraphing to the Government would be anything but a transfer of the "tyranny." There would be this difference: There is now an escape for the newspapers which think themselves mistreated to opposition lines, and to combinations now in existence, and others that may be started; while, in Government hands, there would be an enforced submission to whatever rates, rules, and espionage the Government might see fit to establish. But the most successful opposition to the Postal Telegraph movement will find a basis not in the objections of any one class, however large its interest may be, but in the fact that the telegraph is not of universal use and common necessity; and that, therefore, the whole people are not interested in supporting and extending it out of the proceeds of the public taxes.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, discusses the decline of American shipping engaged in the foreign trade, and recommends, as a means of restoring it, that the business be subsidized by annual payments from the National Treasury. The Secretary states that, of the carrying trade in 1860, 71 per cent was done in American vessels, while, in 1872, with a vastly increased trade, the share performed by American vessels was only 25 per cent. The annual earnings of this trade are estimated at $100,000,000, of which less than one-third is received by American vessels. The rise in the price of iron and the advance in the rates of wages in Europe, he admits, have had the effect of placing this country nearer an equality with others in the matter of ship-building, but he insists that, in order to secure the commerce of the Pacific Ocean and the South Atlantic, the Government should establish and maintain lines of steamships.

To rightly understand this question, it is proper to state how we obtained an ascendancy in the carrying trade, how we lost it, and why it is that year after year we are declining in this business. Prior to 1856, the United States furnished not only all the vessels owned at home, but built largely for foreign countries. It was customary to have American-built vessels for sale in British ports, and purchasers from all parts of Europe went to those ports to purchase. The close of the Crimean war released from Government use an immense number of vessels that had been used as transports, including a large number of steamers. This was the first serious check given to the building of ocean-going wooden sailing vessels. Steamers came in demand, and, after a few years, the use of iron began to supersede wood in the construction of steamships. Iron has now taken the place of wood, and steam has superseded the sail. This was not accomplished in a day. The Rebellion, of course, interfered with our shipbuilding for general trade, and when that war was over we had placed such taxes upon all the materials that enter into ship-building, that it was found impossible to build wooden ships either to be owned at home or to be sold abroad.

Nor was the condition of the United States any better in the matter of iron. It is true that no country in the world is blessed with a greater supply of iron and coal than ours. Our iron is better adapted for ship-building than any found elsewhere. It has those qualities which secure to a greater strength to a given weight than is found in foreign iron. Even with some disadvantage in the cost of labor, our ship-builders could have entered into successful competition in building iron steamships for American and foreign use, but the Government had placed upon the iron such an enormous tax, that building iron ships in this country was practically prohibited by law.

The United States has thus not only taxed ship-building out of existence, and closed the shops and forges for the manufacture of machinery which were once the wonder and admiration of the world, but it has also absolutely prohibited the importation of ships, or their manufacture abroad for our own citizens. We can neither build nor buy a steamship to be engaged in the foreign trade. As time and casualty reduce the number of American-built vessels, so does the percentage of American vessels engaged in the carrying trade decline. An American citizen, wishing to start a line of steamships between the United States and Brazil, must put them under the Brazilian flag. If he desire to run steamships between the United States and any part of Great Britain, or France, or Spain, though he may own them wholly, he is prohibited by law from placing them under the American flag; they must be enrolled as British, French, or Spanish vessels.

Having virtually closed our ship-yard by law, and having prohibited the purchase of foreign-built ships, it is very easy to understand why it is that each year the proportion of American vessels engaged in that trade should grow less. When the cause of our falling off in the carrying trade is so unmistakably known and admitted, and when it is equally known and admitted that the removal of the cause would transfer to the American flag the greater part of that trade, it would seem that the easiest and most certain way to accomplish the result would be to remove the cause. This could be done by either or both of two modes: 1. By the repeal of all laws which prohibit American register to foreign-built vessels. 2. By the repeal or reduction of the tax on iron, steel, and other materials used in the construction of steamships and other vessels. In the one case there would be an immediate transfer to our flag of all foreign-built vessels actually owned by our citizens, and there would be a large number purchased. In the other case, there would be a revival of the ship-building business; a re-opening of the great works for the construction of machinery, and once more the country would be benefited by the increased production and consumption of the mineral deposits which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon us.

Mr. Boutwell, while admitting that this would remedy what he regards as a national calamity, has another mode. He proposes to offer to a few persons, who will build steamers and run them upon the ocean, a certain sum of money from the National Treasury, per trip, in order to make that business profitable, which otherwise would be a loss. In other words, he proposes to make the Government a partner in the carrying trade with a few persons, the Government to pay its partners some millions of dollars annually to enable them to make a dividend.

In point of fact, the Secretary magnifies the assumed loss the country sustains in having its carrying trade done by vessels owned by foreigners. The entire ocean commerce is insignificant compared with the internal commerce of the country. Our railroads are largely owned in Europe, and the surplus earnings or profits go to those foreigners precisely as do the surplus earnings of the steamships. The Illinois Central Railroad is owned almost exclusively in England; the freights upon that road are collected for the benefit and profit of the English owners, and there is no more reason for the Government establishing and maintaining a line of steamships to run alongside a British line, than there is for its establishing and maintaining another railroad alongside of the Illinois Central Road, in order to keep the money expended for transportation in the hands of our own people and out of those of foreigners. What the country is mostly interested in is cheap transportation, and it is immaterial whether the railroad car, or canal boat, or ocean steamer is owned by an American, an Englishman, or a Hottentot. To tax the whole country to enable A to run a steamship alongside of B without any reduction in the cost of freight, is a scheme which can commend itself only to the favored parties who receive the subsidy.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

The assembling of Congress on Monday was marked, in the Lower House at least, by a very fine display of good feeling, on the part of the victors towards the vanquished, which came like a poultice to heal the blows of the late campaign and mitigate its asperities. The most striking manifestation of this generosity consisted in the refusal of the majority of the House to accept the resignation of Mr. Banks from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee, after his public declaration that his views were not in sympathy with those of the majority. It is always pleasant to see brothers and friends agree, and it may be possible that this era of fraternal feeling at the commencement of the session, and immediately following one of the bitterest campaigns on record, foreshadows a remarkably harmonious session, which may be productive of much good to the country at large. It is evidently desired and intended by the majority to win back the Liberal Republican members of Congress, and re-establish the status of the party as it was before the Cincinnati Convention was held. In the Senate, there is apparently no such desire. The partisanship of the Administration Senators is too violent and bitter to admit of any reconciliation. They are too far removed from the people to understand or appreciate the popular desire for concord and good feeling, and so, led by such men as Cameron, Conkling, and Morton, who are too narrow and bigoted in their partisanship, to conceive or execute any measure which has not the sanction of the caucus, the Administration Senators seem to have determined to continue that policy which removed Mr. Sumner from his position on the Committee of Foreign Relations, long before Mr. Sumner had expressed any sympathy with Liberal Republicanism, or had committed any act which was contrary to the usages of the Republican party.

The spirit displayed by the members of the House is a commendable one in all respects, and especially so in contrast with the narrow and proscriptive policy of the Senate. The object which they seek is equally commendable, and there is a way to accomplish it, and that is by carrying out the principles which were enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. To these principles, the Republican party has never taken exception. No issue was made against them in the campaign, and so admirable and essential were they considered, that some of them in spirit, and some of them in letter, were embodied in the Republican platform, which was afterwards framed at Philadelphia. If they will in good faith execute these principles which they have claimed as their own, if they will show a determination to make those reforms in the party which were demanded at Cincinnati, and which they themselves have acknowledged to be necessary, they can close the breach which now exists, and both Liberal and Administration Republicans can act together cheerfully and without restraint. Let them, for instance, cordially sustain the President in his efforts to carry out the Civil Service Reform, the abuses of which service no one has the hardihood to deny, and, if they can outdo the Liberals in efforts to secure an honest Administration of that service, we shall be glad to record the fact. A union between Liberal and Administration Republicans can easily be effected in the manner we have indicated.

The University of Zurich, and, curiously enough, its medical department, is the pioneer in Western Europe of extending collegiate honors to female students. The practice has grown upon the faculty, which seems to submitted to the inevitable coming of feminence. As far back as 1864, a Russian applied for permission to attend two course lectures, and, as there was no regulation to it, the permission was granted, unless the professors whom she wished to have shou Their did not object, and it was not long another lady attended under the same tive authority. One of these female was so persistent in her applic command the admiration and in faculty, and when she came to amination for degrees, there was no precedent for th any law against it, s successfully pass cal degrees. be an end beginni three el

ANOTHER ROW.

Board of Police Make War Upon Superintendent Washburn.

...ss and Klokke Fearfully Exercised About Their Dignity.

Superintendent Withdraws from Their Presence in Disgust.

Notwithstanding the stillness which has attended the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners, it may have dawned many unsophisticated persons into the belief that the members thereof had either died or fallen asleep, or else had settled down in the comfortable and quiet enjoyment of their very lucrative positions after a long period of constant and bitter internecine warfare. But the information of those who have been so deceived by the announcement is made that the Board is not dead; neither does it sleep; nor has it decided to enjoy its emoluments in peace. It asserted its right to be considered a body of vigorous life by a grand official demonstration yesterday afternoon, in which Irishman, Dutchman, Jew and American joined alike.

The occasion, it appears, was promulgated by Klokke, to speak theatrically, was in active preparation for some time. The Board had established for the proper production of the necessary scenic effect by careful examination of the Police laws and ordinances, and comparisons of the same with recent official acts of the General Superintendent of Police, and having satisfied themselves that it was in a fit condition to appear before the public, it walked upon the stage, or rather into the Board room, with considerable triumph and flourishing.

The meeting came to order about 3 o'clock. Commissioner Reno was in the chair, and Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present. The audience was composed of several reporters, a fireman, and a private citizen, who evidently came in on business, and was impelled thereto by curiosity.

The Board proceeded to discuss the following order of Superintendent Washburn, addressed to the police force on the 29th of November, and intended as a supplementary order to that containing the delusion of Corporation Counsel Taley with regard to the release of prisoners on special deposits:

"No prisoner will be permitted to sign a recognizance or enter stipulation except in open Court. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant in command of a station to cause prisoners to be taken before the Court at any time when required to do so by the Court. Justice, [illegible] will be taken before the Justice of the Peace for bail, hearing, or trial, as the case may be. Bail have been arrested upon the warrant of a Justice of the Peace for bail, have been remanded to the station house for further hearing by such Justice, unless he shall have taken a change of venue to such other Justice."

The above order, it appears, was promulgated by the police force without the knowledge or authority of the Commissioners. They were first made aware of the existence of the important document by accident, and immediately thereafter. The foundation of the kick was laid, the result of which will be learned upon further trial.

Commissioner Klokke said that the order was a grave of the liberties of the people. It was a hardship upon good and bad alike, the honest, upright citizen and the lowest thief. It placed the man of wealth and standing on the same level with the regular habitués of the station houses and Bridewell. Any respectable citizen who might leave his horse and buggy through forgetfulness, thereby incurring a fine of $3 or $5, was subjected to the same indignities and indignities before trial as he who committed burglary or had attempted murder. This was not right. A certain amount of discretion was due to a man of character who had violated a city ordinance through ignorance. He should not be classed among the common felons of the city. The whole question had been promulgated to the police force without the knowledge or consent of the Board. This was an insult to the dignity and intelligence of the Board. It was a usurpation of one-man power that the Board thought part of the duties and subordinate of the Superintendent should have. The Superintendent should have consulted with the Board before he issued the order. The dignity of the position occupied by the Board with regard to the regulation of matters pertaining to the Police Department demanded such a recognition from the Superintendent.

The speaker remembered very distinctly when the Superintendent "never failed to consult with the Board when a question of uniforms was even slightly pertinent. Much valuable time had been wasted in deciding whether the coats of uniform should be an inch tacked to them, whether the pants should have soft or stiff fronts, or whether the vests should be an inch longer or an inch shorter. He remembered that the Superintendent took an active part in those discussions, and was very emphatic that the Board should be consulted in all matters. The Board, however, was not consulted when the liberties of the people were imperiled in jeopardy. The general order referred to might be strictly correct in a legal sense. Without questioning that point, he would say that the manner in which it was issued was far from legal. He would like to hear the Superintendent's explanation.

Commissioner Sheridan spoke of the recent raid upon the gamblers. He believed that the right to have been made, but the authority should have been obtained from the Board. The Board was responsible to the people for the acts of the police force, and it has a right to know how and in what manner its time is employed. The City Charter explicitly defined the duties of the Superintendent on this point in the very first section; any person of ordinary intelligence could understand its provisions.

Commissioner Reno inquired if the Superintendent worked under rules drawn up by the Board.

He was informed that he did, and that those rules were in harmony with the City Charter.

Commissioner Reno desired to see a copy of the rules.

Commissioner Sheridan went in search of one, but failed to find it anywhere about the building.

Commissioner Reno said he favored several of the points taken by his colleagues. He was now in the business, but his common sense told him that the honest citizen, who had simply violated an ordinance of the city, should not be treated like a man who had violated the laws of God and society. He was constrained to believe, from his limited knowledge of the duties and powers of the Board, that the Superintendent were consulted with it before taking such a step.

Commissioner Sheridan read the following extracts from Sections 4, 6, and 13, of Chapter 10 of the City Charter, upon which his remarks and those of Commissioner Klokke were based, and upon which the power of the Board in the matter discussion were derived:

Section 4. Said Board shall assume and exercise the general control of the police forces of said city, and shall have full power and authority over the police force, to appoint, appoint stations, and discipline the same.

Section 6. The duties of the police forces shall be exercised under the direction and control of said Board, and such rules and regulations which it is authorized to pass from time to time, for the government and discipline of its subordinates and the police force of said city. * * *

Section 13. The Superintendent of Police shall report to the Board of Police a detail of the force employed, showing any house or room, within the limits of the city or county, used as a common gaming house or cockpit, and if two or more houses, rooms, or cockpits, and if two or more houses, rooms, or cockpits within the said city, and not belonging to the police force, or any one of the Commissioners of Police, any one of the Commissioners of Police is hereby authorized to issue a warrant, directed to any police officer, commanding such officer to enter such house, room, or cockpit, and to arrest all persons found therein, and to seize all implements of gaming found therein, and to destroy all implements of gaming which may be found in

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

We find no appreciable abatement in the stringency in the local money market. The demand for accommodation at bank is still largely in excess of the ability or disposition of the banks to meet, and obligations maturing at banks are not promptly met. *A* cannot pay because he cannot collect from *B*, and *B* cannot pay because he cannot collect from *C*, and *C* cannot pay because he cannot collect from D. Of course, if this is traced back far enough, it would come at last to some debtor who cannot pay, because he has either lost his means of payment or cannot sell what he has on hand. We think these final debtors who cannot pay are the farmers, who have realized nothing from their corn crop, but little from their wheat, and have only begun to realize on their hogs and cattle. There is reason to believe, however, that the marketing of hogs and cattle will soon set the process of liquidation in motion. A very small amount of ready money placed in the hands of the farmers will be the means of liquidating a dozen times as much indebtedness in a few weeks.

In the open market prime business paper sells at 1¼ to 2 per cent.

New York exchange was firmer to-day, though most sales were made at yesterday's price, which was par.

CLEARING HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Clearing House Association of any city is an association of banks who have confidence enough in each other to make a mutual interchange of checks drawn by the customers of each bank, holding the checks over until the next day's clearings. Of course, this interchange of checks is based on the presumption that both the drawer of each check and the bank upon which it is drawn are good. In this way every bank is guaranteeing, every day, that the drawer of a check and the bank upon which it is drawn will continue as good until the next day as each were at the time the check was drawn. For at least twenty hours, therefore, every bank member of a clearing house association guarantees the character of every other bank, and every customer of every other bank of the association shall become no worse. This guarantee, continued from day to day, is a continuous indorsement by the association of the character of the individual banks, and makes the association to some extent responsible for them, at least in the public estimation. In this view of the case, we hold that it is the duty of the clearing house association to have such a knowledge of the condition of each of the associate banks as will warrant the confidence of the public invited by the admission of a bank to the association. It is pretty well understood that for over a year there have been several banks members of the Chicago Clearing House that have no right to be there. The reasons for this are different in the case of each bank. With some of them the particular reason is that both their capital and business are too small to put them on an equality with other members; but whatever reasons may be found, it is evidently the duty of the Association to investigate and know. Within a week two banks have found it convenient to "withdraw" from the Association, and, though no general movement of investigation has been made, we hold that it should be done; perhaps two or three more of the "small fry" would find it convenient to withdraw.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Comptroller of the Currency calls attention, in his report, to the illegitimate accumulation of country bank deposits in the New York banks in the dull seasons of the year, and the effect which this has to induce the loan of the money by the New York banks on doubtful collaterals, and thus stimulate the speculation in stocks, being, as he says, "thrown upon the Stock Board to unsettle values throughout the country, and alternately decrease and depress the value of every commodity."

It cannot be denied that the payment of interest on deposits is a pernicious practice, incompatible with sound principles of banking, and that it has some effect in the direction indicated by the Comptroller, though we are inclined to believe it is not to so great an extent as imagined by the Comptroller or by the public generally. One evidence of this is, that the most gigantic speculations of Wall street have, for a couple of years past, been inaugurated and carried to their highest pitch, when they absorbed the most money, just at the season when there was known to be no excess of country bank deposits in New York. The great gold gamble which culminated in Black Friday, 1869, and the recent corner in Northwestern stock and another in the same stock the spring of 1869, are instances of this. As for these speculations "unsettling the value of every commodity throughout the country," we do not think any such effect will be admitted by those who recognize that the value of commodities is regulated by the demand for them and the supply to meet the demand, and that demand and supply of commodities is in no way affected by the gambling in railway stocks in New York. When the gamblers take hold of gold it has some effect in that direction, but very little. It was well known that the great gold gamble in September, 1869, when gold was artificially advanced to 162, did not affect the relative values of greenbacks and commodities in any important degree. It was well known that the price was abnormal, and that this high price could be had only of a few individuals who had no power to depress the Government credit.

But, as said before, not denying that the payment of interest on deposits is a pernicious practice, which does the bank which pays it more harm than any one else, let us consider the Comptroller's proposed plan for correcting it: One part of this plan is, that "country banks," by which we presume he means banks outside of the redemption cities, and of whom only a 15 per cent reserve is now required by law, shall be required to keep a larger proportion of reserve *on hand*. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. Not only is the proportion of reserve which the country banks keep on hand too small (only about 7 per cent), but even the total amount of reserve required might, with propriety, be increased to at least 18 per cent of circulation and deposits. But the Comptroller proposes also to offer the country banks an inducement, in other words *to bribe* them, to comply with the proposed requirement of the law, and to offer this inducement in the way of the re-issue of the 3 per cent certificates, which are now just about all retired, in accordance with the act of July, 1870. He proposes "a Government issue, bearing a low rate of interest, to be counted as a certain proportion of the reserves of country banks."

Unless a discrimination were made in favor of country banks in the issue and availability of these proposed certificates for reserve, the city banks would be much more likely to gobble up the new issues as an investment for the surplus deposits they get from the country banks. If the discrimination was made, and the certificates made available as reserve only when held by country banks, they would stand in the same position as registered bonds, and their negotiability to a considerable extent destroyed. Again, to compete with the city banks for any surplus funds the country banks may have, the Government would have to pay at least as much interest as the city banks, viz.: 4 per cent, a rate which would be entirely too high. But without multiplying instances of the impracticability of the Comptroller's proposal, the principle of *bribing*, by offering a consideration for complying with reasonable requirements of the law, would condemn the plan.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

A few months ago we mentioned that the Bank of Montreal was about to increase its capital stock for the probable purpose of increasing its power to speculate in gold, bonds, and stocks in New York. This is, in fact, the only reasonable explanation for the increase of the capital of a bank that was already too large for the legitimate commercial business it commands in Canada. This increase of capital has at length been made, but the call upon Canadian stockholders has produced a pressure for money in Montreal, as will be seen by the following from the Montreal *Herald* of Nov. 30:

The issue of $4,000,000 new stock by the Bank of Montreal has created no little excitement in financial circles. Only $2,000,000 of the stock has to be taken up at once; but, as it is issued at 20 per cent premium, the amount of money to be paid is $2,800,000. Many of the parties to whom the stock was allocated, viz., the old shareholders of the bank, hypothecated their shares, and received advances on them from other banks. These banks did not wish to pay up the instalments, and therefore the allocatees had to sell at any figure they could get. The consequence has been a startling fall in the price of Montreal Bank stock. It opened on Thursday at 230, and sold at 226 and 227, and yesterday closed at 220. Other banks felt the pressure on the money market, and their stocks depreciated in value, although not to the same extent as that of the Montreal Bank. The movement of the Montreal Bank appears to us unwise and injudicious at the present time. It might have been better regulated in the interests of the country.

HAVE NOT FAILED.

We cheerfully make the following correction of an error copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

We notice that, in your issue of Nov. 30, you give publicity to a financial article from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, reporting our failure in connection with the suspension of W. P. Cutler & Co. We will be obliged if you will partly set right a great wrong by giving equal publicity to the enclosed correction from the *Gazette* of last Tuesday. All the papers here have cheerfully made the correction, and, as we have considerable business with the Northwest, great injury will be done us if it is not made in your paper. We have not been under protest in any way, and will not be. Cutler & Co. propose to pay in full; but, even if they did not, we are not involved *one dollar* by their suspension.

R. H. FLEMING & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

North State st, s w corner of Superior st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $5,000.

N ½ Lot 14, in Block 122, School Section Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Seventeen lots in Gage et al Subdivision of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $10,500.

Calumet av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 350 ft to alley, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $20,000.

Wabash av, s e corner of Eldridge court, w f, 83½x120 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $142,000. The parties are Plymouth Congregational Society to the Catholic Bishop.

Loomis st, s w corner of Howard st, e f, 192x100 ft with 92x124 ft on Howard st, in same block; dated Dec. 3; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 22 to 26, in Block 1, Central Park Addition, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $6,000.

Blue Island av, n w corner of Lincoln st, 24x100 and 79x66 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,700.

Robey st, s e corner Thirty-seventh st, entire block, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $20,000.

Indiana av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, 80 ft to alley, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $29,000.

Lot 49, in Block 16, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-lot 3 of Lots 1 and 2, of B 3 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $2,000.

Twelve lots in Rawson's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $9,600.

West Twentieth st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 11; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, bet Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 9 to 12, in Block 5 of Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 30 and 31, in same, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 4 to 6, in Block 9 of Block 2, in s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $3,389.

Lot 41, of s ½ Block 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $800.

West Monroe st, n e cor of Campbell av, s f, 25 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $1,625.

Lot 4 of Lot 9, in Block 45, Original Town, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $15,500.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 9, in Block 1, in Purple's Subdivision, s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $455.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 15, in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Rebecca st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 3, Ravenswood, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $900.

Lots 35 to 38, in Block 1, of Lake Shore Subdivision of Lots 24 to 26, in Pine Grove, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 8, of Phare's s ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $400.

Lot 6, in Duncan's Block 7, in Taylor & Krieigh's s ¼ n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,341	5,459	4,782	1,664
Wheat, bu	59,830	22,540	15,040	5,418
Corn, bu	33,440	53,730	3,152	5,412
Oats, bu	29,740	24,790	9,549	3,275
Rye, bu	1,790	727	1,994	
Barley, bu	26,330	10,675	6,600	3,298
Grass seed, lbs	38,840	3,656	25,838	19,279
Flax seed, lbs			27,940	
Broom corn, lbs	34,120	3,000	31,270	20,900
Cured meats, lbs	572,000	202,000	1,175,376	327,732
Beef, brls			200	270
Pork, brls		417	3,875	70
Lard, lbs	13,166	3,110	644,880	587,730
Tallow, lbs	21,830	6,460	71,100	489
Butter, lbs	70,250	39,839	31,612	4,530
Dressed hogs, No.	47	409	852	427
Live hogs, No.	27,441	18,274	3,575	2,868
Cattle, No.	3,970	1,085	864	389
Sheep, No.	1,138	34	864	
Hides, lbs	130,652	76,650	166,318	53,088
Highwines, brls	620	274	729	266
Wool, lbs	88,760	450,344	210,412	18,000
Potatoes, bu	85	3,053		
Lumber, m feet	715	854	1,426	674
Shingle, m	320	340	1,520	851
Lath, m	35		54	110
Salt, brls	5,406	65	1,008	2,488

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption 3,411 bu wheat; 3,620 bu corn; 2,987 bu oats; 420 bu rye; 10,312 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 116 cars wheat; 53 cars corn; 29 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 54 cars barley. Total, 262 cars, or 99,000 bu.

C. W. Brega, well-known on 'Change, returned to-day from his wedding tour.

The fact that a few persons could be found to vote yesterday against the expulsion of Munn & Scott from the Board of Trade occasioned some little surprise to-day. The difficulty was explained by the statement that several parties voted the ticket "against" without looking at it, supposing it to be "for," as they had no idea that tickets would be offered them on the other side. It is not probable that one per cent of the memberships of the Board would have knowingly voted to retain Munn & Scott. The general feeling was not one of vindictiveness, but of conviction that the Board of Trade must expel, in justice to itself before the community.

The elevator of Hough Bros., situated at Bridgeport, will open on Monday next for the reception of grain, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bu. They will *take* from the St. Louis & Alton, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. They will also take out a license under the State law, undeterred by the fear of not making money enough from the legal rates of storage. In this respect they will set a commendable example to their elder brethren, who could ask for a change in the law with all the better grace if they would only show a disposition to submit to it. Hough Bros. are to be congratulated on having the courage to do what they believe to be right, in the face of flattering inducements to the contrary. The public would to know if Vincent, Nelson & Co. will take the same position.

While there is no doubt that the gentlemen who are now running the grain warehouse business in this city are not only anxious to preserve the integrity of their grain receipts, and to show to the public that they do conduct their business in such a way as not to imperil the rights of parties holding their paper, it should not be forgotten we want a real Warehouse law as badly as ever. It is all well enough to say that the warehouse proprietors are honorable men, but we have walked by faith in that direction a little too long. The public, who have placed property in their hands for safe keeping, ought to have some guarantees besides personal honor, especially when that public has no voice in selecting the men to whom they confide their property. We must have some law under which the warehousemen shall operate, and, if the present law is found to be defective or unjust in one or more points, we presume there would not be much difficulty in having it amended, if the case were clearly made out. The Warehouse law has been little more than a dead letter during the two years that have elapsed since its enforcement, and it is about time to see what is the matter. Recent events show that *all* warehousemen cannot be trusted upon their honor, and common sense tells us that there is no necessity for blind reliance in any case.

The St. Louis *Democrat* thinks there is no further use for the St. Lawrence, and that "a proposition to have it dry up in favor of the Mississippi is now in order." The reason for this conclusion is, that four steamers of the Allan line, hitherto plying between Montreal and Liverpool, are about to be placed on the *route* from Liverpool to New Orleans and (we presume) return. There is no reason on earth (or water) why New Orleans should not be occasionally visited by an ocean steamer, and no reason why St. Louis should not rejoice at the success of a sister city, though she may not be willing to extend her congratulations to Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again slow to-day, the volume of business transacted being small, with few changes in price of considerable extent. At the same time it is not forgotten that a fluctuation of ⅛@¼c is no small percentage of the whole quotation, while prices rule so low as at present. Our stocks are on the increase; and with a light money market there is very little disposition to invest for carrying, except at a further decline, and when bidding figures are acceded to, buyers again lower their views. Very few operators seem to expect much better prices at present for any description of farm produce. Nothing new was developed in connection with the grocery market. The demand was only fair, and if we accept coffees and choice grades of syrups, the market was easy. Dry goods continue in good demand, with prices firm and buoyant. In the butter and cheese markets no new features were developed. Neither of these staples were in particularly active demand, and values underwent no visible change. There was a moderate amount of trading in fish and dried fruits, at about former rates. Hay, hides, and leather were in demand, and were firm at the quotations. Prices of oils, paints, tobacco, and wood ruled comparatively steady as previously quoted. Lumber was moderately active and unchanged. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were quiet and steady. Cooperage was in fair demand and firm. Lard tierces are higher; now quoted at $1.85@1.90. Iron, the metals, nails, &c., were in some demand at previous prices. Salt has advanced. Coarse, fine, and ground solar is now quoted at $2.40 per brl; the stock here this season is unusually light, and the close of navigation has stopped shipments except by rail. Several vessels were loaded and ready to leave Buffalo, but the severe weather prevented their starting. The demand for salt is good. Hops are in fair demand and firm. Wool is in moderate request. Prices are unsettled and have a downward tendency on some grades, although held firmly at present quotations. Seeds were in some request; fair timothy sold at $2.90@3.00; clover at $4.95@5.00, and $5.40@5.52 for mammoth. Potatoes were in rather better supply, two or three cars arrived sound and readily sold at 60@70c. Frosted potatoes are not salable at any price. Choice turkeys and geese are in some demand, but the poultry market is, as a rule, weak. Chickens are in small demand, and most of them in very poor condition. Game was in rather better demand, with prices a shade higher on chickens and quail. Green fruits in very good inquiry, and firm at present prices.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and steady at yesterday's quotations, opening dull and closing firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were quiet, the arrivals being almost nothing, only 47 head reported in this morning. Hence there is really no market. Sales were reported to-day of 17 heavy at $4.60, and 20 light at $4.75, per 100 lbs.

Provisions were quiet at a shade below the average of prices yesterday. A slightly firmer feeling in live hogs was reported from the stock yards, and that imparted a little more of confidence to holders of product early, which buyers did not seem to share. Mess pork held its own through the session. Lard was easier, selling at the figures bid yesterday; and meats were easier all round especially on meats for future delivery, and hams either green or sweet pickled. Foreign buyers of meats hold off more and more as prices decline, and the present aspect of the market indicates a decidedly dull season, which might however change to activity if quotations should advance slightly. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old at $12.75@13.00; new pork, cash or seller the month at $11.75@11.87½; do seller January, $11.62½@11.75; do seller February, $11.75@12.87½; do seller March $12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash, 7⅛c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7⅛c; do seller February, 7⅜c; do seller March 7½c. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10c, and green hams at 7½c for 15 lb averages, and 6¾@6⅞c for 16 lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅜@4½c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅛c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (named brand) at $12.00; 60 do at $11.87½; 1,250 brls do seller March at $12.00; 1,400 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 100 tcs do seller January at $7.15; 300 tcs do seller January and February on private terms; 200 boxes and 5,000 fresh shoulders at 4c; 40 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 40 boxes do at 6c; 500 boxes long clear, seller the month, at 6⅛c; 20,000 fresh bellies at 6½c boxed; 100,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 1,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 40,000 lbs do long cut (21 lbs) at 7⅛c.

Flour was in fair demand, in proportion to the supply, and the views of holders were firm in consequence. Spring extras were quoted strong; and supers, being scarce, were often held above the views of buyers. Our flour market is not active in the same sense as a few years ago, but dealers find the last half of this year to be much more satisfactory in a business point of view than any same number of months for a long time previously. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winters at $9.25; 100 brls do at $7.17; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 1,000 brls do on private terms; 75 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 25 brls do at $7.90; 50 brls do at $7.87½; 10 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls corn meal (Smith's) on private terms. Total, 1,860 brls. Also, 20 tons of bran at $11.00 on track; 25 tons shorts at $12.00 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.60@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	11.00@11.50
Middlings	11.00@12.00
Cornmeal, kiln-dried	2.10@ 2.55

Wheat averaged a shade lower than yesterday, and was rather less regular, owing to the reception of an erroneous despatch, and its subsequent correction. The early telegram from Liverpool quoted that market as 5d per 100 lbs lower, and prices declined here giving the opportunity to fill in, which was embraced by several parties who either knew or expected that a mistake had been made. After the mistake had been corrected the market became firmer, under a more active demand, though with no encouragement either from New York or in the condition here. After 12 o'clock the market was dull, with a tinge of weakness, the receipts being large and four times the shipments. There was a moderate demand for car lots for shipment, and buyers again discriminated against North Side houses, owing to the greater difficulty of loading cars there. Seller January opened at $1.10⅜, advanced ⅛c, declined to $1.09⅝, and closed at $1.10⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.08⅝@1.09⅝, closing at $1.09⅛ for the month or cash. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.16@1.16¼; No. 3 do at $1.00; and rejected do at 90c, in houses not on the North Side. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.16; 4,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¾; 45,000 bu do at $1.09; 25,200 bu do at $1.08⅞; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99½c; 10,800 bu do at 99c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 90c; 2,800 bu do at 87½c. Total, 101,400 bu.

Corn is again dull, and ⅛c lower, the causes of the depressed feeling being those of a local character which have been several times noted in these columns recently. There is no shipping demand, and speculative buyers hold off in anticipation of heavy receipts that will swell our stocks in store to a large volume before the opening of navigation. The receipts of to-day were not heavy, and could have been easily disposed of but for the fear of that which is to come. The new corn is now in good order, and will probably come forward as fast as it can be brought here—hence nervousness. There would be a larger movement eastward but for a difficulty experienced in obtaining cars. It was rumored that several orders were on the floor to sell to arrive, but the offerings were withheld in the manifest absence of buyers. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 30⅝c, declined ⅛c, and closed firmer, at 30⅝c. Seller January sold at 30⅞@31c, and closed at 30⅞c, this option being in fair demand late in the session. Seller May was quoted dull and nominal at 35c, and seller June do at 36c asked. Rejected was very quiet at the inside price of yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 58,000 bu at 30⅝c; 37,000 bu do at 30½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 28½c; 1,600 bu ear at 34c, on track. Total, 98,300 bu.

Oats were quiet, but somewhat firmer than yesterday, the offerings being very light, except of rejected, which was freely taken hold of for local use, at 22@22½c. Seller the month or cash, sold at 24@24¼c; seller January at 24⅜@24⅝c; and seller February at 25@25½c, all closing with holders firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 24¼c; 1,200 bu do at 24c; 1,600 bu rejected at 22½c; [illegible]00 bu do at 22¼c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 21,4[illegible]0 bu.

Rye was quiet and again ½@1c higher, being still in light supply, while the demand for car lots for shipment continues good, and there is also a fair inquiry from local consumers. The stock now here changes its volume very slowly, and is all held on the market. Cash sales to-day were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 59½c, and 2,000 bu do at 59c. A sale was also made yesterday afternoon of 5,000 bu at 59c. Rejected was nominal at about 54c.

Barley was rather quiet, but steady at the range of prices reported yesterday, the demand being about equal to the supply. No. 2, in ordinary houses, sold at 61¼@61½c; mostly at 61½c, which was paid for seller the month. Seller January sold at 6[illegible]c. No. 3 was in demand at 53c, in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and at 51@51½c in other houses. Sample lots were in better request, and all lots offered were freely taken. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 1,600 bu do at 64c; 4,800 bu do at 61½c; 9,200 bu do at 61⅜c; 2,000 bu do at 61¼c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 53c; 800 bu do at 51½c; 2,400 bu do at 51c; 2,400 bu rejected at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 1,600 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 63c, all on track. Total, 23,400 bu.

LUMBER.

A gentleman in Michigan has been putting a few figures together, and concludes that we pay tribute to Chicago on our lumber about as follows: Commissions, inspection, etc., 50 cents; indirect Inspector's fees (small estimate), 50 cents; yard profits, $4.75; total, $5.75. Deduct from this $5.75 the difference between retail and jobbing yard prices, and $1 for the expense of tallying on mill docks and transferring to cars in Chicago, and we have at the very lowest estimate, a margin of from $3.00 to $4.00, which can be saved to our manufacturers, on 600,000,000 feet of lumber which annually passes through Chicago to country yards, by piling it on their docks and keeping it there until country yard men call for it. We give this statement, because, if it is true, there is no harm in stating the fact, and if not true, our lumber dealers will know of a charge which is being industriously circulated in the country in the hope of drawing away trade from Chicago.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives statistics of the grain trade of that city for the first eleven months of the year, from which we quote:

The imports of flour and grain by lake and Grand Trunk Railway were:

	Flour, brls.	Grain, bu.	Grain, incl'g Flour, bu.
1872	750,490	58,284,588	62,037,018
1871	1,318,329	59,922,102	66,023,747
1870	1,391,787	37,649,505	44,602,440
1869	1,569,621	35,603,263	43,443,367
1862	2,695,351	58,115,807	70,592,562

The following shows the receipts of flour and grain by the Lake Shore Railway for the month of November, and from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1781 and 1872:

	For November.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 1871.	1872.
Flour, brls	152,300	1,345,396	1,178,105
Wheat, bu	175,600	1,353,000	1,098,600
Corn, bu	531,400	9,378,400	13,410,000
Oats, bu	723,900	5,453,450	6,738,600
Barley, bu	54,900	204,204	312,570
Rye, bu	25,500	95,867	38,600
Total	1,511,300	16,484,861	21,618,430

The following shows the shipments of grain by rail, including the through shipments and city shipments:

	Through shipments.	City shipments.	Total.
Wheat, bu	1,077,800	2,027,117	3,094,917
Corn, bu	13,283,400	2,909,503	16,192,903
Oats, bu	6,660,500	1,313,443	7,973,943
Barley, bu	272,000	290,444	562,444
Rye, bu	56,200	7,068	63,268
Total, bu	21,349,900	6,537,575	27,887,475

The following exhibit shows the amount of flour and grain shipped from Buffalo by canal from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, for the last four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, brls	51,668	74,427	49,120	5,172
Wheat, bu	16,345,228	16,864,541	19,000,309	11,001,069
Corn, bu	7,940,441	6,019,299	20,632,515	30,932,406
Oats, bu	4,356,094	5,528,198	6,622,697	4,598,237
Barley, bu	77,577	838,443	1,031,023	1,990,808
Rye, bu	39,977	356,159	1,662,947	210,715
Total	28,462,917	29,106,639	48,289,491	48,733,235

The annexed statement shows the aggregate receipts of canal tolls at Buffalo from the opening of the canal, May 1 to Dec. 1, from 1860 to 1866, inclusive; May 6 to Dec. 1, 1867; May 4 to Dec. 1, 1868; May 10 to Dec. 1, 1869, and 1870; April 24 to Dec. 1, 1871, and May 13 to Dec. 1, 1872:

1872	$1,415,989.88
1871	1,389,316.77
1870	1,058,625.02
1869	1,843,136.48
1868	2,079,718.68

THE IOWA PORK CROP.

According to the late assessment returns, made last spring, the number of hogs in the State of Iowa was found to be 1,244,169. The number of hogs returned by the assessment of the year before, was 1,008,671. This shows an increase in the number of hogs of this State, this year over last, of 235,498. This is a very large increase. It is a noticeable fact that our farmers are now improving, from year to year, the quality of their hogs—getting rid of their common stock, and introducing their finer breeds as rapidly as possible. This process enhances the quality of our pork; and the yield per hog, from year to year, is more than is indicated in the excess of number alone. According to the assessment of last spring, the heaviest hog counties are Clinton with 39,111 head; Cedar, 36,272; Jones, 35,777; Dubuque, 35,544; Johnson, 33,669; Jasper, 32,705; Mahaska, 31,808; Keokuk, 31,311; Marion, 31,190; Jackson, 30,045; Benton, 28,532; Wapello, 28,099; Scott, 26,818; Jefferson, 24,506; Page, 23,544; Polk, 23,318; Muscatine, 22,510; Louisa, 20,348.

FISH IN SANDUSKY.

An exchange says: "Mr. James W. Milner, of Waukegan, Wis., Deputy United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, was in the city last week, gathering statistics relative to the fishing interests of our city. Mr. Milner stated that Sandusky takes the lead by far in the business, having received during the period covered by the last report 17,000,000 pounds of fish, 4,000,000 more than all the other fishing points on the American shores of the lakes. The forthcoming report of the Commissioner will appear in February."

SALT.

The Saginaw *Courier* says: "The salt market is quiet, and there are no especial features to note. Several sales have been made in Bay County at about $1.50, and there is now but very little salt on hand unsold in that county. The early and rather sudden closing of navigation left a larger quantity of salt on the river than would have been the case had navigation closed ten days later, as was anticipated would be the case by several large shippers who had a quantity of salt ready for shipment, expecting vessels to load. From George W. Hill, Deputy Salt Inspector, we learn that there is on hand on the river 102,413 barrels, divided as follows:

Salt packed, brls	46,498
Salt unpacked, brls	55,915
Total	102,413

"This is all A No. 1 salt, and, under the improvement in the inspection system, of a better character of salt than last year for the same grades. According to Lewis & Headley's report for 1871, there was on hand at the close of the year 108,794 barrels. The above estimate of salt on hand for 1872 is made to Dec. 1. Of the amount on hand it is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels, mostly in Bay County, are sold, leaving perhaps 75,000 barrels on hand unsold. There are, however, some fifteen works on the river that have one and two blocks in operation, and will run the whole or greater part of the winter."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.09⅜@1.09½ seller the month, closing at $1.09¼, and $1.10⅜@1.10½ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and ⅛c lower, selling at 30⅝@30½c seller the month, and 30⅞@30⅜c seller January, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—There is a tolerably fair demand for the higher grades on both local and shipping account. Red brush is in very liberal supply and rather quiet. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 5½@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 2 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was some inquiry for fair to choice beans; but common varieties are very plenty and dull. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Sales include 40 bu good at $2.00.

BUTTER—There was only a fair amount of trading in low grades of butter to-day, but good to choice qualities were moving on a liberal scale, and were firmly held at full former rates. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Dealers report continued dullness in this department of trade, about the only inquiry being for burlaps and gunnies. Grain bags and wool sacks are inactive and nominal. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue quiet and unchanged. Common brick is quoted at $11.00@12.00, with no demand. It is estimated that there are from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of brick that will have to be carried over. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $26.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x32 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		36.00
36x60 to 40x60		38.00

CANNED GOODS—The movement in canned goods was again of a liberal character, and the market continues firm as previously quoted. Following are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.35
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Was again quoted dull and weak. Prime factory sold at tolerably full prices, but goods in any way "off" in flavor were being offered at a concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Remains strong at former rates. The demand, to-day, was only moderately active at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.50; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry, with ample offerings. Lard tierces were higher, sales being made at $1.90. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.80@1.90; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $16.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m. Sales include 500 tierces at $1.90.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair request. Prices were without variation. We continue to quote: East Beurre pears at $4.00@4.50; winter Nellis at $3.50@4.00; Muscat grapes at 15@20c; Rein di Nice, 25@30c; white Tokay, 25c.

EGGS—There was some inquiry from the local trade for fresh eggs. Pickled and limed are very plenty, and dull at 18@22c. Fresh are firm at 26@28c. Sales include 20 cases at 28c; 90 cases at 27c; 75 do at 26c; 1,200 doz choice pickled at 20c; 17 pkgs at 22c.

FEATHERS—There was a very fair inquiry for prime feathers on both local and shipping account, with prices ruling steady at 65@67c for prime live geese from first hands; 72@75, jobbing prices for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business in this department was slack at former quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for dried fruits was fair, and prices were steady at the annexed range: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; do figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.25@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@8½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GREEN FRUITS—The usual demand prevailed for apples and cranberries. We quote apples in car lots at $2.75@3.25, and $2.50@3.75 in a retail way. Cranberries steady at $10.00@11.50 for fair cultivated. Sales include 3 cars apples (Renick's) at $3.25, on track; 1 car fancy do at $3.50 on track; 200 brls at $3.00@3.50; 105 brls at $2.80@3.25; 60 brls frosted at $1.45@1.50; 25 brls cranberries at $11.12½; 85 brls at $10.50@11.00; 5 brls wild at $8.50; 10 cases grapes at 20c.

GAME—Was in fair demand with ample offerings. Prices are a shade easier. We quote: Prairie chickens at $4.00@4.50; quail, $1.25@1.50; mallard ducks at $3.00. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 24 doz do at $4.25; 20 doz do at $4.00; 60 doz quail at $1.50; 75 doz do at $1.37½; 12 doz do at $1.25; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 5 doz small do at $1.75; 5 doz partridges at $6.00; 5 doz rabbits at $1.50; 5 doz squirrels at $1.00; 2 carcasses venison at 10c; 5 saddles do at 19c; 10 saddles do at 18c.

GROCERIES—Coffees were exceedingly firm again to-day, and in choice and fancy grades the tendency was strongly upward. Sugars were more settled, no further decline being anticipated at present. There was a good demand for syrups, and choice brands were held at very full prices, but low grades were quoted easier. The general trade was only moderately active at the subjoined quotations:

BICARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20¾@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22¾@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23¾c, do, prime, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 23¼@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 18½@19½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12⅞@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅞c; B, 12⅜@12½c; extra C, 12⅛@12¼c; C, No. 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11⅝@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅝@11¾c; prime do, 10⅞@11c; fair do, 10⅜@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅜c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was more doing in the hay market to-day, the increase in the demand coming from outside parties. The receipts are also improving, and the market is in a more satisfactory condition than for some time past. Wholesale dealers were offering the following prices: On TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed $17.00@18.00; timothy loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $11.50@12.50; ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue active, with prices firm. With one or two exceptions, the stocks now in the hands of dealers are light, but this is the season when receipts begin to increase, and there is nothing in the present surroundings of the market to lead to the belief that materially higher prices will prevail. We quote: Green butcher's 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in very fair request among city and country brewers. The receipts are moderate, but fully equal to the demand. Prices are strong, and rule as follows: Prime Western, 30@33c; common to medium, 20@26c; Eastern fair to prime, 28@35c.

HONEY—Was steady and unchanged. We continue to quote Eastern prime at 35@37c; choice Western, 25@35c; inferior and strained at 18@20c. Sales include 400 lbs at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trading in this department is rather quiet. We continue to quote at 5 3-10 rates, although for cash sales liberal discounts are made. Prices are as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5	4-10 rates
Heavy band	5	8-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Light band	5	8-10@ 5	7-10 rates
Hoop	5	8-10@ 6	6-10 rates
Oval	5	3-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7¼	@ 9	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@ 12	rates

LEATHER—Activity and firmness were again prominent features of this market, a further advance at the East inducing a confident feeling among dealers. Orders are still being filled at the quotations given below, but it is only a question of time when prices of most descriptions of domestic leather will advance. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 26
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 36
Rough upper, heavy	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 31

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@90.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.25
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in light request, at $7.50@8.00 for French; Malagas, $7.00@7.50. Louisiana oranges quotable at $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin, zinc, copper, etc., were in some demand, but, generally speaking, trade is rather quiet. We quote tin steady at the recent decline. Other articles were without change:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 16c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request, prices ruling steady at the following range: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $8.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½, 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were without visible change. Trade was light at previous quotations:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.50	@6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.50	@7.00

OILS—Trade was quiet, and the general market was easy. No quotable changes were noted, and we repeat our list: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 83c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vaille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	3.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—This market continues to rule quiet. A good deal of the stock offered is in such poor condition that it is nearly unsalable at any price. Prices for chickens are weak and unsettled. Turkeys in fair demand and quotable at 10@12c; choice chickens, $2.00@3.00; poor do, $1.00@1.75; geese are in some request at $9.50@10.00 per doz. Sales include 900 lbs choice turkeys at 12@12½c; 800 lbs at 10@11c; 400 lbs poor at 7@8c; 52 doz choice chickens at $3.00; 25 doz do at $2.50; 20 doz at $2.00; 17 doz at $1.50@2.00; 25 doz do at $1.00; 3 doz ducks at $4.00@4.50; 2 doz geese at $10.00; 3 coops geese at $9.50@10.00.

POTATOES—There was a little more doing to-day, two or three cars of sound peachblows being sold, but most of the arrivals are more or less frosted and cannot be disposed of. Sales from store in small lots are quite frequent, prices ranging from 75@90c. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 70c; 1 car do at 60c, both on track; 1 car at 65c, delivered; 40 bu choice potatoes from store at 90c; 250 bu do at 80@85c; 150 bu do at 75c.

SALT—We note an advance in coarse and fine grades of 20c, now quotable at $2.40, caused by the unusually light supply this season. The sudden close of navigation has prevented several vessels from leaving Buffalo, and shipments are now being made by rail. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in usual demand. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	60c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	65c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	65c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was some inquiry for timothy and clover seed, at yesterday's prices. Fair timothy sold at $2.90@3.00; clover at $4.95@5.00; mammoth at $5.40@5.52; flax was quiet and firm at $1.60; Hungarian quotable at 85c. Sales were reported of 83 bags timothy at $3.00; 9 bags do at $2.95; 17 bags do at $2.90; 12 bags clover at $5.00; 7 bags do at $4.95; 11 bags mammoth at $5.52; 23 bags do at $5.42½; 8 bags do at $5.40.

TEAS—Were quoted easy, but in fair demand. Prices range as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues fairly active at unchanged prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was firmer at the quotations following: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There is a fair inquiry for wool, but buyers are unwilling to give the prices asked, while the dealers are not yet ready to grant concessions. The market is rather quiet than otherwise, and prices, although unchanged, are evidently weaker. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,598	24,360	548
Tuesday	3,979	27,441	1,138
Wednesday	1,800	23,000	350
Total	8,377	74,801	2,036
Same time last week	4,514	70,226	2,718
Week before last	7,930	41,472	3,419

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,094	2,473	362
Tuesday	864	3,575	854
Total	1,958	7,048	1,216

CATTLE—Holders of good to choice beeves found little difficulty in effecting sales at full former rates, there being a good Eastern demand for such on New York, Albany, and Boston account, at $5.00@6.25 for averages of from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, but for common half-fattened cattle there can scarcely be said to have been any market. There was some inquiry for stockers, and local butchers were in quest of a few small lots, but, after the wants of feeders and butchers had been fully satisfied, the number of scallawags in the yards had not been perceptibly diminished, and low and unremunerative as prices now are, there is a strong probability that further reductions will have to be submitted to before the pens are cleared of their objectionable stock. Old cows, scrawny steers, poor Texans, and light thin Cherokees comprised a very large proportion of the supply, and for these the ruling prices are $2.50@3.25. Some inferior mixed lots of natives, and through droves of Texas cattle sold at $2.00@2.25, while a car-load of Texan bulls crossed the scales at $1.50. The highest price obtained was $6.20 for 60 head, averaging 1,380 lbs. A few bunches were also taken at $5.75@6.11½, but most of the day's sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.25. The market closed dull and drooping for all grades below "good."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.80@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
24	Texas cattle	951	$2.00
21	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Texas bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	butchers' steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	butchers' steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	butchers' steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	butchers' cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	butchers' cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	extra steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Texan steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	calves, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	yearlings, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	heifers, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—At the range of [illegible] yesterday afternoon, viz.: [illegible] ket to-day was firm, but there [illegible] in trade, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,000 head remain in [illegible] at the close. The receipts were [illegible] reaching about 23,000, and making 75,000, against 75,226 for the [illegible] week, and 41,472 week before last. [illegible] ever, anticipate lighter arrivals [illegible] maining days of the week, and [illegible] their ability to sustain the prices [illegible] The extreme range was $3.50@[illegible] very few sold above $3.90, and [illegible] $3.75. Coarse Michigan hogs sold [illegible] quotation, and at $3.55@3.60, while [illegible] figure was obtained for two or three [illegible] extra assorted hogs. Shippers [illegible] but their purchases were small [illegible] with the number taken by local [illegible] market closed firm and quiet at $3.[illegible] note the following:

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—Only slight change was [illegible] the condition of the sheep market. [illegible] ers were again about the only operators [illegible] trade suffered no serious drawback [illegible] of the light supply. Good to choice qualities were salable at $4.25@[illegible] lbs, while common to fair lots were [illegible] $3.00@3.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was [illegible] ately good. Buyers were in good [illegible] and, as usual, building material was [illegible] for. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 26 feet	[illegible]
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches [illegible] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood [illegible] active. Buyers were in good [illegible] ash and walnut flooring was [illegible] Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 4 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]
Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the [illegible] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, [illegible] as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop St. Joseph, Menominee, 350 m lumber.
Prop Union, Ellison's Bay, 132 cds wood.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr H. J. Albricht, Erie, 394 tons coal.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 297 pkgs fish, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 810 bars railroad iron, 25 tons pig iron, 1,620 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Raleigh, Erie, 1,004 tons coal.
Schr C. Wilson, Erie, 533 tons coal.
Schr Lake Forest, Bay City, 3,400 brls salt.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 53 cds slabs.
Bark Pensaukee, Erie, 926 tons coal.

CLEARED.

Prop St. Joseph, Escanaba, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 2,000 bu [illegible], green hides, 9 tons coal, 300 dried hides, [illegible] salt.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast.

—The schooner Reindeer is stranded [illegible] Four Mile Point.

—The schooner Marquette has been [illegible] doned.

—The scow Dan Sickles is beached near [illegible] fort.

—The schooner Sea Bird is ashore on [illegible] Island, Lake Ontario.

—The schooner Corsican can be got off [illegible] Grand River, without damage.

—Sixty vessels went into winter quarters [illegible] Buffalo, last week.

—The schooner Mountaineer was [illegible] ashore on Griffith's Island on the 29th.

—The schooner Delaware, beached on the shore of Lake Michigan, has gone to pieces.

—The canal at Rochester, N. Y., [illegible] closed up for the season. The canal boats [illegible] all laid up there.

—The Sanilac *Jeffersonian* says the [illegible] a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron [illegible] ferred to Congress at its present [illegible] amount of money appropriated and [illegible] ble for the work is $189,319.84 [illegible] will be put under contract as soon [illegible] selected, an appropriation is recommended [illegible] the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

—The weather has been intensely [illegible] nia, and blowing a gale from south [illegible] west for the last twenty-four [illegible] weather has somewhat moderated [illegible] and enabled the Chicora, which has [illegible] for two days wind-bound, to proceed [illegible] voyage to Collingwood. Vessels which [illegible] succeeded in reaching the River St. Clair [illegible] the Upper Lakes, during the past two days [illegible] covered with ice to such a degree as to [illegible] unmanageable. Many of them are [illegible] their canvas and going into winter quarters [illegible] this port. Navigation may now be [illegible] virtually at an end for sailing vessels. [illegible] may continue to run a short time longer [illegible] weather proves favorable.

—A private telegram was received in [illegible] kee on Tuesday evening, stating that [illegible] peller Jas. Fisk, Jr., sank at Cleveland [illegible] her entire cargo below deck. It was [illegible] that she could not complete her trip [illegible] son on account of the ice [illegible] port. Her cargo was removed, and [illegible] store at Cleveland. The accident to [illegible] Fisk was caused by ice, through [illegible] she ventured to make port. Alas, [illegible] unprecedented, sudden, and early [illegible] navigation causes great loss of property [illegible] inconvenience to owners of freight and [illegible] Immense quantities of lumberman's [illegible] for the northern part of Michigan are [illegible] and cannot go forward unless at ruinous [illegible] for teaming. The weather here to-day is [illegible]

[illegible] but it is not thought to have [illegible] on the ice. A number of [illegible] Pigeon Bay beyond the [illegible] among them the schooners [illegible] City of Sheboygan, [illegible] Blanc. The schooner Sargent [illegible] of barges have disappeared from [illegible] Island—probably cut through by [illegible] The crews were all brought off. [illegible] uneasiness is felt regarding a large number of [illegible] vessels overdue from Lake Superior, [illegible] which are supposed to be the steamers [illegible] Louis, Japan, Arizona, Atlantic, Ch[illegible] Peerless, Menominee, Norman, [illegible] Cuyahoga, and Tuttle, with [illegible] sail vessels. An ex[illegible] [illegible] of the steamer Keweenaw [illegible] most powerful tugs, is organizing [illegible] attempt to relieve these boats. The S[illegible] Saginaw were clear of ice to-day. [illegible] blowing a gale from the northwest [illegible] steamers passed there to-day, bound down [illegible] Homer and Kanter are ashore [illegible] Saginaw." The following despatch [illegible] received from Buffalo: "Navigation is [illegible] at an end. Orders have been sent [illegible] in the Upper Lakes, bound for this [illegible] lay up at Port Huron, and not attempt [illegible] through the ice in Detroit River."—[illegible]

The following is a statement of exports [illegible] Ludington during the past season [illegible]

[illegible] vessels entered and cleared [illegible]

Lumber, ft [illegible]
Square timber [illegible]
Tan bark, cords [illegible]
[illegible] cords [illegible]
Lath, pieces [illegible]
Shingles [illegible]
[illegible]

The above statement does not include [illegible] amount of lumber used in town and [illegible] ports within this district.

The mills have all shut down, and navigation for the season is closed.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

The manufacturing season for 1872 [illegible] nearly at a close. Most of the mills [illegible] already shut down, and at the writing of [illegible] article, ice has formed in the river to such [illegible] extent as to render navigation virtually closed [illegible] the season. But little lumber has [illegible] during the past month. As to prices, the [illegible] grades are held firm at $7.00, $14.00, and [illegible] This has been the ruling price for the [illegible] with, perhaps, the exception of a little [illegible] in one or two instances, in order to [illegible] too great an accumulation on the docks. [illegible] considerable amount of lumber will be carried [illegible] this winter.—*Lumberman's Journal.*

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says: [illegible] the woods is going on briskly, notwithstanding the delay by the horse disease. The supplies of various kinds, and the [illegible] which transport them, are said to be [illegible] business which indicates a somewhat [illegible] of logs this winter than has been generally calculated upon. There is some standing [illegible] which was injured by the fires [illegible] year, and must be cut this [illegible] This perhaps has some influence [illegible] crowd the business to greater proportions than it would otherwise take. There [illegible] the other hand, some streams which have [illegible] the logs cut last winter lying as [illegible] dumped to batch the freshet which never [illegible]

—The Montague *Syndicate*, in forecasting [illegible] prospects of lumber for the coming season, [illegible] the opinion that the market will be dull [illegible] supply in excess of the demand. This will [illegible] in a great measure from the increased amount of timber sawed by mills located in the interior of both Michigan and Wisconsin, and [illegible] made accessible by the opening of [illegible] roads.

There are in White River and in the [illegible] White Lake nearly or quite twenty [illegible] logs—about a quarter of our usual [illegible] stock. On some of the other rivers in [illegible] the stock to be carried over is more [illegible] others it is less, but it is safe to call [illegible] portion on White River a fair average, and [illegible] quarter of a stock, or two hundred [illegible] millions, will be carried over in the waters of Michigan.

—In 1871 there were eleven mines at [illegible]; in 1872, twenty-one—an increase of [illegible] single year. To distribute among the [illegible] the railroad has 1,250 cars, or about 60 [illegible] to each mine. Some of the larger [illegible] course, handle a greater number of cars. [illegible] cars carry about 5 gross tons of ore.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November there were shipped from the chutes of [illegible] 482,000 gross tons of ore, or an average of [illegible],000 tons per month. In November the [illegible] only 45,871 tons shipped. In one day [illegible] the 8th, there were 9,447 tons loaded on [illegible]

There are thirty-two kinds of ore [illegible] this region and shipped from Escanaba, [illegible] are as follows: Jackson, two kinds; New [illegible] two kinds; Cleveland, Angeline, two [illegible] Barnum, two kinds; Foster, Cascade, [illegible] New England, McComber, Grand Central, [illegible] kinds; Negaunee, two kinds; Smith, Ha[illegible] Allen, Winthrop, Williams, Bagaley, two [illegible] Red Chalk, Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh and [illegible] Superior, Excelsior, Carr, Gribbon, Michigan [illegible]

—The Muskegon *News and Reporter* [illegible] the firm of Ryerson, Hill & Co. have [illegible] contract to cut 5,000,000 feet of logs [illegible] and the first of the winter to Nich. S[illegible] The logs are to be transported by the Chicago, Michigan Lake Shore and the Muskegon [illegible] Rapids Railroads to their mill in this city, [illegible] will be started up again in about two weeks [illegible] and all winter.

Over 1,000,000 feet of the above amount [illegible] skids now and will be transported [illegible] on horse as fast as the railroad company [illegible] it.

The Boom Company has delivered over [illegible],000 feet of logs during the season [illegible] closed, and with the small stock on hand [illegible] it may safely be stated that about [illegible],000 feet of lumber has been cut and shipped from this port for 1872. The movement inaugurated by Ryerson, Hills & Co. (which [illegible] followed by others as soon as practicable) will make a material difference in the [illegible] of Muskegon lumber offered for sale at Chicago hereafter, and we hope the time is not far [illegible] when our lumbermen will sell every [illegible] instead of shipping the lumber across [illegible] and take whatever price the Chicago [illegible] sharks see fit to pay.

A VERY ANCIENT FAMILY.

Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary [illegible] Topsfield, Mass.—Something [illegible] American Genealogists.

From the Boston Traveller.

A very rare event, and one of exceedingly [illegible] interest, occurred in Topsfield, Saturday, [illegible] which was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Zaccheus Gould [illegible] Annie Hood. The day was one of the [illegible] beautiful of the season, and in the morning [illegible] friends began to arrive, until at length [illegible] over ninety people gathered [illegible] old homestead to participate [illegible] exercises of the day. The company [illegible] was a remarkable one, the eldest be[illegible] sister of Mr. Zaccheus Gould, Huldah by n[illegible] who was 85 years of age, and the youngest [illegible] great-granddaughter of Mr. Gould, only 5 [illegible] A number of aged people were present [illegible] whose heads were white as the snow. Mr. [illegible] and his wife have had ten children, of whom [illegible] are now living. Mr. Gould himself was one [illegible] family of ten children, and was born Jan. 1[illegible] and his good wife was born July 29, 179[illegible] father's name was Zaccheus also, and was [illegible] of a family of eleven children, whose fa[illegible] name was Eleazer, and he was one of nine [illegible] children, whose father's name was Zaccheus [illegible] he was one of eight children, whose father [illegible] name was John, and he was one of five children [illegible] whose father's name was Zaccheus, and this [illegible] was born about 1589, and resided at [illegible] Hempstead and Great Missenden in England [illegible] came to New England about 1638, settled [illegible] himself finally in Topsfield, [illegible] died here about 1670. This [illegible] was the son of Richard, who was born [illegible] and his father's name was also Richard [illegible] born in 1500, and his father's name was Th[illegible] born in 1500, and his father's name was Ri[illegible] born in 1470, and his father's name was Th[illegible] born in 1455. This is as far back as the [illegible] been able to trace their ancestry, which [illegible] much farther than most people can [illegible] This is a venerable, venerated, and [illegible] ancestry. The house in which the anniversary was celebrated is about 200 years old [illegible] very house in which Mr. Gould, in whose honor the occasion occurred, was born. A [illegible] distance from this is another old house, built by Eleazer Gould, the grandfather of Zaccheus [illegible] great chimney and general appearance [illegible] its antiquity. Mr. Gould and his [illegible] said, on this 2d day of November, that, as [illegible] their memory served them, every 2d of November, for the last sixty years, has been [illegible] pleasant day, and they also said that there [illegible] had during that time any severe sickness [illegible] that the average medical expense during [illegible] time was about $1 per year. [illegible] couple sat, during the service [illegible]—beautiful sight,—and at one time [illegible] Gould took the opportunity to pay a beautiful [illegible] touching tribute of affectionate regard to his wife, saying that, under God, he owed [illegible] success in life mainly to the untiring devotion of the good woman by his side. There [illegible] present in the company Mr. Richard Hood [illegible] Newport, and Miss Mary Hood, of Topsfield [illegible] of whom were present at the wedding [illegible] years ago. There were also present Mr. E[illegible] Gould, of Peabody, and his wife, a brother [illegible]

MEETINGS.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO. WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

21 Texas cattle	
19 Texas cattle	
19 Texas bulls	
28 choice steers	
22 stockers	
15 stockers	
23 stockers	
15 stockers	
18 butchers' steers	
16 butchers' steers	
15 butchers' steers	
18 butchers' steers	
40 Texas cattle	
19 butchers' cattle	
19 butchers' cattle	
18 choice steers	
16 choice steers	
34 good steers	
10 choice steers	
47 medium steers	
17 medium steers	
60 extra steers	
17 choice steers	
29 smooth fleshy steers	
29 good steers	
35 good steers	
100 Texan steers	
16 choice steers	
44 calves, per head	
31 yearlings, per head	
26 heifers, per head	
19 stockers	
42 stockers	
12 stockers	
27 cows	
18 cows	
19 cows	

HOGS—At the range of prices established yesterday afternoon, viz.: $3.60@3.90, the market to-day was firm, but there was little activity in trade, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,000 head remain in the pens unsold at the close. The receipts were again large, reaching about 25,000, and making a total of 75,000, against 76,226 for the same time last week, and 41,472 week before last. We, however, anticipate lighter arrivals during the remaining days of the week, and seem to have their ability to sustain the prices now current. The extreme range was $3.50@4.00, but very few sold above $3.90, and not many below $3.75. Coarse Michigan hogs sold at outside quotation, and at $3.55@3.60, while the latter figure was obtained for two or three car loads of extra assorted hogs. Shippers were operating, but their purchases were small in comparison with the number taken by local packers. The market closed firm and quiet at $3.60@3.90. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.
49	311	$3.80	57	223	$3.75	
52	221	3.80	33	288	3.85	
135	319	3.80	39	329	4.00	
62	254	3.80	49	322	3.95	
42	342	3.90	23	295	3.80	
129	299	3.85	26	358	3.80	
51	323	3.90	50	275	3.85	
46	307	3.80	51	359	3.85	
43	333	4.00	55	279	3.87½	
90	253	3.90	63	295	3.80	
53	246	3.85	109	304	3.90	
94	226	3.80	110	283	3.90	
90	273	3.80	60	252	3.90	
104	287	3.85	83	307	3.80	
121	283	3.80	54	288	3.80	
677	275	3.90	51	288	3.85	
35	308	3.85	59	262	3.80	
120	424	4.00	53	307	3.90	

SHEEP—Only slight change was noticeable in the condition of the sheep market. Local butchers were again about the only operators, and trade suffered no serious draw-back on account of the light supply. Good to choice qualities were salable at $4.25@5.00 per 100 lbs, while common to fair lots were a drug at $3.00@3.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was moderately good. Buyers were in good attendance, and, as usual, building material was chiefly called for. Prices remain unchanged. We again quote:

First and second clear

Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch

Third clear, 1 inch

Third clear, thick

First and second clear flooring, together, rough

First and second clear siding, together

Common siding

Common flooring, dressed, second

Common flooring, dressed, first

Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward

A stock boards

B stock boards

Common boards

Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under

Fencing

Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet

Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet

Shingles—sawed, A

Pickets, square

Pickets, flat

Cedar posts, split

Cedar posts, round

Lath

No. 1 sawed

A or Star

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in butt.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was active. Buyers were in good attendance, and ash and walnut flooring was chiefly called for. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)

Black walnut

Maple

Ash (dry)

Butternut

Counter tops (select)

Flooring, 6 in., grooved and matched

Axles

Wagon poles (each)

Hickory

Box boards

Common

Clear

Culls

The receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	715	
Shingles, m	280	
Lath, m	95	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED . . . . Dec.

Prop St. Joseph, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Prop Union, Ellison's Bay, 182 cds wood.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr H. J. Albricht, Erie, 394 tons coal.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 297 pkgs fish, 90 tons pig and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 810 bars railroad iron, tons pig iron, 1,620 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Raleigh, Erie, 1,004 tons coal.
Schr C. Wilson, Erie, 552 tons coal.
Schr Lake Forest, Bay City, 3,400 brls salt.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 53 cds slabs.
Bark Pensaukee, Erie, 926 tons coal.

CLEARED . . . . Dec.

Prop St. Joseph, Escanaba, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 2,000 bu oats, green hides, 9 tons coal, 300 dried hides, salt.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast.

—The schooner Reindeer is stranded below Four Mile Point.

—The schooner Marquette has been abandoned.

—The scow Dan Sickles is beached near Frankfort.

—The schooner Sea Bird is ashore on Garden Island, Lake Ontario.

—The schooner Corsican can be got off the Grand River, without damage.

—Sixty vessels went into winter quarters at Buffalo, last week.

—The schooner Mountaineer was driven ashore on Griffith's Island on the 29th.

—The schooner Daleware, beached on the east shore of Lake Michigan, has gone to pieces.

—The canal at Rochester, N. Y., has entirely closed up for the season. The canal-boats are all laid up there.

—The Sanilac *Jeffersonian* says the matter of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron will be referred to Congress at its present session. The amount of money appropriated and now available for the work is $189,819.94. As the work will be put under contract as soon as the site is selected, an appropriation is recommended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, of $100,000.

—The weather has been intensely cold at Sarnia, and blowing a gale from southwest to northwest for the last twenty-four hours. The weather has somewhat moderated this evening, and enabled the Chicora, which has been windbound for two days wind-bound, to proceed on her voyage to Collingwood. Vessels which have succeeded in reaching the River St. Clair from the Upper Lakes, during the past two days, are covered with ice to such a degree as to be almost unmanageable. Many of them are stripping their canvas and going into winter quarters at this port. Navigation may now be considered virtually at an end for sailing vessels. Steamers may continue to run a short time longer if the weather proves favorable.

—A private telegram was received in Milwaukee on Tuesday evening, stating that "the propeller Jas. Fisk, Jr., sank at Cleveland, and with her entire cargo below deck. It was thought that she could not complete her trip this season on account of the ice hemming in the port. Her cargo was removed, and is in store at Cleveland. The accident to the Fisk was caused by ice, through which she ventured to make port." Also, that "the unprecedented, sudden, and early close of navigation causes great loss of property, and inconvenience to owners of freight and vessels. Immense quantities of lumbermen's supplies for the northern part of Michigan are still here, and cannot go forward unless at ruinous prices for teaming. The weather here to-day is mild."

... but it is not thought to have had much on the ice. A number of vessels are ... Bay beyond the reach of ... among them the schooners Josephine, ... City of Sheboygan, Alice, and ... The schooner Sargent and a number of barges have disappeared from Middle ... Island—probably cut through by ice and ... The crews were all brought off. Much anxiety is felt regarding a large number of vessels overdue from Lake Superior, among which are supposed to be the steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Japan, Arizona, Atlantic, China, Acapulco, Peerless, Menominee, Norman, Truesdell, Cuyahoga, and Tuttle, with twelve or ... sail vessels. An expedition, consisting of the steamer Keweenaw and the most powerful tugs, is organizing here to attempt to relieve these boats. The Straits of Mackinaw were clear of ice to-day. The wind is blowing a gale from the northwest. Two steamers passed there to-day, bound down. The schooners Homer and Kanter are ashore near Mackinaw." The following despatch was also received from Buffalo: "Navigation is practically at an end. Orders have been sent to vessels in the Upper Lakes, bound for this port, to lay up at Port Huron, and not attempt to pass through the ice in Detroit River."—*Sentinel.*

The following is a statement of exports, etc., from Ludington during the past season:

Vessels entered and cleared	448
Crew	2,707
Lumber, ft	67,912,846
Square timber	150,000
Bark, cords	352
Ties, cords	1,015
Lath, pieces	1,497,000
Shingles	3,838,000
Pickets	28,800
Fish, bbls	69

The above statement does not include a large amount of lumber used in town and taken to points within this district.

The mills have all shut down, and navigation for the season is closed.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

The manufacturing season for 1872 is now nearly at a close. Most of the mills have already shut down, and at the writing of this article, ice has formed in the river to such an extent as to render navigation virtually closed for the season. But little lumber has been sold during the past month. As to prices, the better grades are held firm at $7.00, $14.00, and $35.00. This has been the ruling price for the month, with, perhaps, the exception of a little concession in one or two instances, in order to prevent too great an accumulation on the docks. A considerable amount of lumber will be carried over this winter.—*Lumberman's Journal.*

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says: Business in the woods is going on briskly, notwithstanding the delay by the horse disease. The dealers in supplies of various kinds, and the railroads which transport them, are said to be doing a business which indicates a somewhat larger cut of logs this winter than has been generally calculated upon. There is some standing timber which was injured by the fires of last year, and must be cut this winter. This perhaps has some influence to crowd the business to greater proportions than it would otherwise take. There are, on the other hand, some streams which have yet all the logs cut last winter lying as they were dumped to catch the freshet which never came.

—The Montague *Syndicate*, in forecasting the prospects of lumber for the coming season, is of the opinion that the market will be dull and the supply in excess of the demand. This will arise in a great measure from the increased amount of timber sawed by mills located in the interior of both Michigan and Wisconsin, and now first made accessible by the opening of new railroads.

There are in White River and in the booms on White Lake nearly or quite twenty millions of logs—about a quarter of our usual or annual stock. On some of the other rivers in Michigan the stock to be carried over is more, while on others it is less, but it is safe to call the proportion on White River a fair average, and say a quarter of a stock, or two hundred and fifty millions, will be carried over in the western part of Michigan.

—In 1871 there were eleven mines at Escanaba; in 1872, twenty-one—an increase of ten in a single year. To distribute among these mines the railroad has 1,250 cars, or about 60 cars per day to each mine. Some of the larger mines, of course, handle a greater number of cars. The cars carry about 5 gross tons of ore.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November there were shipped from the chutes of Escanaba 482,000 gross tons of ore, or an average of 73,000 tons per month. In November there were only 45,371 tons shipped. In one day in June, the 8th, there were 9,447 tons loaded on vessels.

There are thirty-two kinds of ore mined in this region and shipped from Escanaba. They are as follows: Jackson, two kinds; New York, two kinds; Cleveland, Angeline, two kinds; Barnum, two kinds; Foster, Cascade, two kinds; New England, McComber, Grand Central, two kinds; Negaunee, two kinds; Smith, Harriman, Allen, Winthrop, Williams, Bagaley, two kinds; Red Chalk, Boiling Mill, Pittsburgh and Lake Superior, Excelsior, Carr, Gribbon, Michigammi.

—The Muskegon *News and Reporter* says: The firm of Ryerson, Hill & Co. have let the contract to cut 5,000,000 feet of logs this fall and the first of the winter to Nich. Schuler. The logs are to be transported by the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore and the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroads to their mill in this city, which will be started up again in about two weeks and run all winter.

Over 1,000,000 feet of the above amount is in the woods now and will be transported by the ... as fast as the railroad company can do it.

The Boom Company has delivered over 300,000,000 feet of logs during the season just closed, and with the small stock on hand last spring it may safely be stated that about 300,000,000 feet of lumber has been cut and shipped from this port for 1872. The movement inaugurated by Ryerson, Hills & Co. (which is to be followed by others as soon as practicable) will make a material difference in the amount of Muskegon lumber offered for sale at Chicago hereafter, and we hope the time is not far distant when our lumbermen will sell every inch at home instead of shipping the lumber across the lake, and take whatever price the Chicago lumber sharks see fit to pay.

A VERY ANCIENT FAMILY.

Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary at Topsfield, Mass.—Something for American Genealogists.

From the Boston Traveller.

A very rare event, and one of exceedingly great interest, occurred in Topsfield, Saturday, Nov. ..., which was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Zaccheus Gould and ... Annie Hood. The day was one of the most beautiful of the season, and in the morning the guests began to arrive, until at length there were over ninety people gathered at the old homestead to participate in the exercises of the day. The company assembled was a remarkable one, the eldest being a sister of Mr. Zaccheus Gould, Huldah by name, who was 85 years of age, and the youngest, a great-granddaughter of Mr. Gould, only 5 weeks old. A number of aged people were present, whose heads were white as the snow. Mr. Gould and his wife have had ten children, of whom six are now living. Mr. Gould himself was one of a family of ten children, and was born Jan. 19, 1790, and his good wife was born July 29, 1795. His father's name was Zaccheus also, and was one of a family of eleven children, whose father's name was Eleazer, and he was one of nine children, whose father's name was Zaccheus, and he was one of eight children, whose father's name was John, and he was one of five children, whose father's name was Zaccheus, and this man was born about 1589, and resided at Hemell Hempstead and Great Missenden in England, came to New England about 1638, establishing himself finally in Topsfield, and died about 1670. This Zaccheus was the son of Richard, who was born in 1553, and his father's name was also Richard, and his father's name was Thomas, and his father's name was Richard, and his father's name was Thomas, ... This is as far back as the family have been able to trace their ancestry, which is probably farther than most people can trace their memory. This is a venerable, venerated, and long-lived family. The house in which the anniversary was celebrated is about 200 years old, and the very house in which Mr. Gould, in whose honor the occasion occurred, was born. A short distance from this is another old house, built by Eleazer Gould, the grandfather of Zaccheus, whose great chimney and general appearance indicate its antiquity. Mr. Gould and his wife were married on this 2d day of November, the ... so far as memory served them, every 2d of November for the last sixty years had been a pleasant day, and they also said that they had never had during that time any severe sickness, and that the average medical expense during that time was about $1 per year. The aged couple sat, during the service side by side, a beautiful sight,—and at one time Mr. Gould took the opportunity to pay a beautiful and touching tribute of affectionate regard to his wife, saying that, under God, he owed his long life mainly to the untiring devotion of the good woman by his side. There were present in the company Mr. Richard Hood, of ..., and Miss Mary Hood, of Topsfield, both of whom were present at the wedding sixty years ago. There were also present Mr. Eleazer Gould, of Peabody, and his wife, a brother of Zaccheus Gould, and this brother's golden wedding was celebrated about a year ago in Peabody.

THE EVIL EYE.

A Remarkable Case of Hallucination—An Old Couple Profess to Believe Themselves Bewitched by a Mysterious Policeman.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 25.

On Saturday morning last, shortly before noon, there appeared at Police Headquarters a strange-looking old couple, evidently Germans, who wished very particularly to see the Board of Commissioners. The man was a pale, sallow-looking individual, below the medium height, and apparently suffering from dyspepsia or some form of liver complaint. His personal looks were rendered quite unprepossessing by his crooked and bent attitude, the result of a hunch-back deformity. He was dressed in the costume of a laborer, and, altogether, made a queer appearance. His wife was about of the same height as himself, and also dressed very plainly. Her features were of the lower German type, and her countenance was disfigured by a large plaster, covering a wound or bruise over the right eye. On being conducted into the private room of the Commissioners they commenced to jabber volubly in the German dialect. Fortunately Commissioner Beyer understood what they said, and the cause of their grievances was soon made manifest. They claimed that a certain policeman, known only to them as William, was in the habit of exerting an evil influence over them and their home, making them miserable in every way, and causing everything they did to be unprosperous. As may be imagined, the Commissioners heard these strange statements with no little surprise, and Mr. Beyer endeavored to make them believe they were laboring under a delusion; but to no purpose. Both were terribly in earnest, and both were in a most wretched state of mental disquietude. The woman burst into tears as she related her story, and persisted that the mysterious policeman, whom, by the way, she could not describe, was, by the power of evil spells, tormenting her and her husband.

She stated that the policeman had often called her vile names and attempted to do her violence. After both had exhausted themselves in the relation of their story, the Commissioners promised to investigate the affair, and the old couple went away, apparently satisfied. On inquiry, it was found that the only policeman named William in the Fourth Precinct, where the parties lived, was Patrolman William Heichberger, but he knew nothing of the affair, and had never seen the old man or his wife. Plainly, there was some delusion in the whole matter. One of our reporters learned the circumstances, and, together with other members of the city press, resolved to make a visit to the old couple, and investigate, as far as possible, for the benefit of the public.

Procuring the services of a competent interpreter, yesterday morning a party of five or six persons started from Police Station No. 4 to the home of the victims of sorcery, enchantment, and evil influences, which is located in the rear of No. 426 Hickory street, two or three doors from the corner of Sycamore. The house is a home of poverty. The party found the old woman at home, and her husband absent at church. She was engaged in cooking, and held in her hand a thumb-worn book of Catholic devotions, printed in large German type. Standing ... by a small stove in the room, she answered all questions put to her, frequently bursting into sobs and tears. She said that her husband's name was Joseph Gutzweiler, and he was aged 59 years. He had no regular occupation, but was a wood-sawyer, and gained a living in that way. Her own age, she said, was 53, and she was married twenty-one years ago, in Lancaster, Penn. Both were born in a small village in Switzerland, and neither can speak English. They came from Lancaster, Pa., about six weeks ago, and stopped at the Hamburg House in this city. They were there tormented by witches, so left, and passed one night as lodgers at the Third Precinct Station-house on Mohawk street. On commencing to live in their present house, they were tormented by this imaginary policeman, of whom they complained to the Board, and who, it is safe to say, is a phantom of their own imagination. He had, said the poor woman, with tears in her eyes, bewitched her so terribly that nothing she did could prosper. Many times had he appeared, and, by the aid of sorcery, made her crawl in and out of the window. He bewitched the lock by his evil influence. She stated, then, that her tormentor lived next door, that his name was Wilheim, that he was also a Switzer, and had a wife who was a witch. Once he entered the house and made marks on the table; once he came upon her and tried to knock her down in the Chippewa market; and invariably he hangs about her bed, and holds her eyes wide open so that she cannot sleep. The same man and his witching wife had got hold of her husband's saw, and so bewitched it that his utmost endeavors to use it were vain. Again both heard their tormentors speaking to them through the wall every night, and calling them vile and filthy names. Twice in the night she saw the witch. She protested that they were quiet people, never had any quarrels, and never did anything wrong. She exhibited a bottle of holy water, and a small Catholic charm or medal which had been given her by a priest, but these did no good. She kept them tied up very carefully in a piece of rag. The medal she obtained from a missionary at St. Michael's Church, and thought she would then be free from torment.

During the interview the old man returned from church. He was very anxious to show the party his marriage certificate and christening papers, which were locked up in a large wooden chest. They were old, greasy manuscripts, but the couple handed them as precious treasures. The object of showing the papers was to prove that they were honest people who never did aught to be tormented by sorcerers and witches. Both agreed that there could be no peace of mind for them until their persecutors were driven away by some power stronger than their own.

When the interview terminated our reporter made inquiries among the neighbors, and learned that no policeman lived in the vicinity; that the occupants in the adjoining house were quiet, and had never had any communication with the deluded old people at all. One of the neighbors stated that when they first came there to live, a piece of stove-pipe loaned them would not fit, for which they blamed the narrator of the story, who they said was a malignant witch. They had come to be known by the neighbors as "the old man and woman who were bewitched," and none cared to interfere with them.

The whole story may seem very absurd, but to the old people it is a fearful reality, and their superstition is so great that no argument could dispossess them of the idea. Their peace of mind is utterly gone, and that they cherish the most implicit faith in witchcraft and sorcery is not to be denied. The mental depression and terror of both is very great.

English Pensions.

The Blue Book, containing the "finance accounts" of the British Government for 1771-72 shows that, excluding the civil list, which amounts to £406,288 17s 9d, the grants to the royal family show a total of $125,986 8s 11d. The odd figures in this total, which will at once arrest attention, are explained by the circumstances that in the past financial year only a portion of the allowances made to the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur fell due. The grant to the former is £6,000, and to the latter £16,000 a year. The Crown Princess of Prussia takes £8,000; the Princess Alice, £6,000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £15,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000; the Princess Christian, £6,000; the Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (daughter of the Duchess of Cambridge), £3,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000 (apart, of course, from the military pay); and the Duchess of Teck, $5,000. There are four ex-Chancellors—Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Westbury, and Cairns, who each draw £5,000 a year. The political pensions are very few.

Under this head, only four annuities of the first class (£2,000) are permitted to run at one time. This class is full, and the two parties divide the spoil equally between them. The annuitants are Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Milner Gibson. The two second-class pensions of £1,400 are vacant. Mr. Villiers and Mr. ..., under the act of 18.., have each £1,200, only a portion of which, however, comes out of the consolidated fund. Of the four third-class pensions of £1,200, there are three vacant, the one annuitant being Lord Clarence Paget. Under class four, six pensions of £1,000 are allowed, but only one is drawn, the recipient being Admiral Hamilton, late Second Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Romaine, who recently filled a similar appointment, is on the list, but a note informs us that that the pension is suspended while that gentleman is in receipt of salary in India as Judge Advocate General.

We not refer in detail to the civil service, the judicial and the diplomatic pensions, but it may be noted that the pensions for Consolidated Fund amount to £18,000 a year. The representatives of Lord Rodney receive £2,000; the representatives of Nelson, £5,000, and the representatives of Lord Amhert, £3,000. These are perpetual, the others are for one or more lives. The hereditary pensions of the old type are now reduced to four—the heirs and descendants of William Penn, £400; the Duke of Marlborough, £400; the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £1,160; and Lord Bath, £1,200. Annuitants are proverbially long lived, and here is a curious case in point: "Mary Ann Forester (now Tomes), the Housemaid House of Lords, Ireland, for loss of emoluments by the Union," £18 0s 10d. The total amount paid out of the Consolidated Fund during the past year for pensions and annuities was £304,610 2s 6d; but, of course, in addition to this, the various annual estimates provide for a very considerable expenditure of a like nature.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW MORE BOARDers can be accommodated with best of board and lodging at $5 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD. One desirable room, furnished, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, accommodations for two table boarders.

24 BISHOP COURT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; also, smaller room, for two gentlemen or ladies, with board. House with modern improvements.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms, with board. Best of table board $5 a week.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can obtain good board and rooms. Terms $6 per week.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble, large, and well furnished room, gas, bath, and furnace heat; table first-class and terms moderate.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT from $5 to $6 per week, in brick building.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a single room.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE WARM SINGLE rooms for two young men, with board, $6 per week; day board $4; in advance.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gents. Reasonable terms.

188 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED.—Large and small rooms, single and en suite; gas, baths, and hot air. Good location. Terms moderate.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with board.

280 PARK-AV.—2 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, with good board (breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 6), to a family of three or four gentlemen. House handsomely furnished, use of large parlor and large-sized sitting-room; piano; all the comforts of a home. Call as above, or at Room 14, 189 East Washington-st. References.

308 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant front chambers, with first-class board, and the privileges of a home in a private family.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY.—Large front alcove room, furnished, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or three or four single gents.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board for gentleman and wife, also one single room.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class table; private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room and closet, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished single rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, heated with register, for gentleman and wife or two single gents. First-class table. Terms reasonable.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, WITH hot and cold water, heated by furnace, to rent, with board for two. Reference required.

682 WEST LAKE-ST.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS in good order, with board to gentlemen; terms very moderate.

723 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A beautiful suite of rooms, bay window, large closet, modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; also one large room for gent and wife or two gents. Hot and cold water in room.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH OR WITHOUT children, wishing a suit of two or three rooms, pleasantly and centrally located, on West Side, with board at reasonable price, can find the same by addressing "M.," D 94, Tribune office.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board.

36 HUBBARD-ST., NEAR CORNER OF DESplaines; five or six boarders can be accommodated; good board and nicely furnished rooms. Terms, $4.50 per week.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW. BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-st.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have good board with suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished, on very reasonable terms.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, with board, an elegant front room, or two side rooms.

395 WABASH-AV., CORNER OF HUBBARD-court—Unfurnished rooms to rent with or without board, single or in suites; have all the modern improvements, and are in the most complete order.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEGANT PARLORS to rent; furnished or unfurnished. Day boarders wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth.—Large front parlor furnished, with fire and board, to married couple at $12; single room $6. Good table, and everything first-class.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED front room, with board.

539 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINgle, for married or single gents. Also stable to rent.

855 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for lady and gent, or single gentleman; private family; bath-room. References required.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished third-story room; also, single room, with board. Reference required.

807 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR to rent; accommodations for several gentlemen or lady boarders. Terms very reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., newly furnished throughout, and convenient to steam and horse cars, will accommodate during the winter a few families at reasonable rates. JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EMPLOYED during the day; location must be pleasant and on the South Side. Address H 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED PARLOR OR SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms, with first-class board. Apply at 272 Thirty-first-st.

BOARD—A NEAT, WELL WARMED ROOM FOR a single gentleman, with or without board. Address, stating terms, location, etc., R, care of Carrier No. 2.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, the latter preferred, in a private family, and on first or parlor floor, if possible, by a young gentleman, wife, and child, on South Side, south of Twelfth-st. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE—ROOM AND BOARD in a private family for a widow lady; references exchanged. Address, stating location and terms, T 81, Tribune Branch office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME HOUSE, NEWly furnished, would like to meet with a lady to join her in keeping a first-class house, with or without board, in one of the very best localities on Michigan-av., near Hubbard-court. Address V 21, Tribune office.

A NEW LAUNDRY HAS BEEN OPENED AT 211 North Wells-st. All work done in first-class style.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 394 State-st.

COLORADO—IF YOU CANNOT GET READY TO start next Monday when we do, if you will come in this week I will fix it so that you can get your tickets at any time. Office, 299 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of Southwestern Colony.

FOUNTAIN COLONY, COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado—All persons desiring information in regard to this colony, also all persons who desire to go there about the 20th, will call on or address me at 65 East Madison-st., Room 1. J. E. AMBROSE, Agent.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ONE THOUSAND tons, or any part thereof, of good upland prairie hay delivered on cars at our distillery in Cincinnati, Ohio. J. W. GOFF & CO.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO GO WITH US TO Colorado, where you can get a good home and good wages through the winter, now is your time. Our present liberal rates of transportation will continue only a few days longer. Office, 299 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO TRADE FOR A first-class sewing machine? Also, some other property. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 119 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF SALABLE GOODS (ESTablished business), about $10,000 in value, for which part cash and part real estate will be given. T. S. FITCH & CO., 137 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A SMALL cigar and news stand in a good paying location. Address LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 WORTH OF REAL HAIR GOODS are to be sold at prices unheard of in Chicago. Ladies, please call to-day at 298 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased, loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 IN PURCHASE MONEY mortgages. Property improved and inside city limits. Will sell so that buyer will get 2 per cent per month. A. G. STOREY & SON, Room 8, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE ON LONG or short time; purchase money mortgages wanted. J. C. McCORD & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHOICE ILLINOIS FARMS or city property. B. L. PEASE, 73 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes. Apply at 220 State-st., Room 5.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LARGE LOANS on Chicago real estate for a term of years; also, several loans in sums of $5,000. McKINNON & MARSH, 159 Clark-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS IN WRITING FOR THE loan of $8,000 on city real estate. Address, stating location of property, rate of interest and commissions, TRAVELLER, Room 4 Central Union Block.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR FIVE YEARS UPON IMproved city property, located on West Side. Address N 36, Tribune office.

$2,000 OR $2,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. WALTER BUTLER, Room 3 Kendall Building, 110 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF IN THE CITY, WILL MAGGIE Graham and Susie Congrave who lived at 114 and 118 West Madison-st., during the winter of 1870 and 1871, please send address to Mrs. B. care Carrier 72, Post Office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NORTHWEST CORner Washington-st. and Michigan-av., containing 200,000 new brick, part of them cleaned ready for use. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. B. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE Dealers, 39 South Clark-st. ... feet southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. ... feet South Park Boulevard, corner Thirty-seventh-st. Choice residence southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st. Three-story brick house on Twentieth-st., near Prairie-av. House and large lot corner Robey-st. and Warren-av. Two-story frame house with brick basement, corner Throop-st. and Jefferson Park. Store and dwelling, 386 North Wells-st. 10 choice lots at Riverside. Several bargains in acre property on West Madison-st. 3 lots on West Madison-st., near Ashland-av. 100 feet corner Adams and Lincoln. 3 new brick houses corner Douglas-place and Vernon-av. 10 or 100 acres on Canal and St. Louis Railroad, in Section ...

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, SIXTH, NORTHEAST corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Price $100 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CONFIDENTIALLY, A GENTLEMAN'S residence. Nothing better in the city. Price $20,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, NEW 2-STORY and brick basement house, with lot. Large barn, water, gas, and sewerage. Price $8,500; $3,000 cash, balance on long time. Bring payment, for it is a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER HOAK AND WENTworth-av. and Arnold-st. $650 to $800, long time. J. F. STARK, 95 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE FRONTING Park, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Price, $13,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—$12,000 WILL BUY houses and lots Nos. 28 and 30 South Jefferson-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $300, RESIDENCE lots $250; first payment $100 and $50, balance on long time; in Turner's subdivision, Austin, Cicero. Direct ..., horse-cars and omnibus line is now running from the depot; ... the cheapest and best part of the city in which to buy, ... Call at the office and go see this property. WERNER BROTHERS, 130 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WABASH-AV., lot 25x150, near Fifty-second-st., as part payment, for cottage and lot on South or West Side. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,600 AND 1,800—SMALL COTTAGE and lot on Dayton, near Center-st.; cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., near Wood. Must be sold at once. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $150 DOWN—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, and lot, Ashley-st., near Lincoln. Don't ... to see this. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, Madison, FULTON-ST., between Leavitt and Oakley, $25 this week, easy terms; full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS, FLOURNOY-ST., between Horne and Leavitt, $300 each to-day. Lot on Armitage-av., $300 cash, this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 8 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—50x120 FEET AND 12-ROOM dwelling on Lake and Peoria-sts. Every modern improvement; good barn and buggy house. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses on South Side. Easy terms. J. C. McCORD & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE ON Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; also business lots on Madison-st., near Western-av., for good unincumbered property. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 3 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE FEET ON DEARBORN-st., just north of Washington-st.; $1,000 per foot. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 136 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE. We offer for sale a very fine place in Hyde Park for $17,000, on long time; no ..., or will exchange for a good lot, clear, with cash. ... Will assume incumbrance if desired. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—COTTAGE AND lot, near Clark-st., $3,600; and house and lot near Prairie-av., $5,000; easy terms. Two-story house and lot at Oakland, $4,000; $500 cash, balance monthly or yearly. ULRICH & BOND, 411 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR SALE IN SOUTH Evanston several beautiful lots, prices from $15 to $30 per foot, convenient to the depot, on terms. Also lots in West Evanston, 50x175, price $200 per lot, $50 cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 each, interest at 8 per cent; remember these are the cheapest lots ... I have several beautiful lots in Evanston proper, and houses and lots. ... can give great bargains. Call and see me at Evanston, just opposite the depot. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines. Only $10 cash and $5 monthly until paid. Six lots left at Evanston, 4 blocks from depot, $300, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE AT HINSDALE A beautiful new house, large lot, well located. Price, $3,000; terms easy. W. ROBBINS, 138 State-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES—$30 PER ACRE. FORTY miles from Chicago, in McHenry county, near depot, 13-room 2-story dwelling, 2 splendid barns, 2 cribs, 3 wells, and good fences, in every respect a bargain. Party must sell. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SIX LOTS IN Maplewood; must be sold this week. Small cash payment. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the Braidwood Coal Field and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1895, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING REAL BARGAINS in acre property suitable for immediate subdivision can apply to E. B. HORD & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 39 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE THAT pays interest on $20,000 to $30,000; will make liberal cash payments. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

WANTED—ON A RAILROAD WITHIN 30 MILES of Chicago, a tract of very cheap land for dairy; send description, price, and terms by mail. W, 306 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st., cheap lots, in exchange for good improved property, paying 15 per cent. interest. Also, city or suburban property in exchange for fruit or grain farms.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS HAVING FIRST-CLASS bargains in city or suburban houses and lots, vacant lots or acre-property, for sale or exchange, to call upon or address CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st. P. S.—We advertise in Shinn's Real Estate Journal, free of charge, property which we have for sale. C. S. & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ABOUT 4 o'clock, from front of Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts., horse and buggy. Horse, chestnut sorrell, 15 hands high, 4½ years old, both hind feet white, one about 15 inches high, the other about 9. Tail switched off to about 15 inches in length; white spot on forehead and white nose. Democrat buggy, black box square cornered, running gear painted reddish brown, some of the wheels have spokes newly painted, front of box has an iron plate about 2 inches wide and 12 inches long. Any information concerning the whereabouts of said horse and buggy may be left at R. GOODMAN, 155 South Desplaines-st.

LOST—A WOLF ROBE IN BRIDGEPORT OR ON the way there. I will give $5 reward. D. J. WREN, 27 and 29 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—TUESDAY, ON WABASH-AV. OR LAKE-st., between Van Buren and Wells-sts., a mink boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 103½ North Wells-st. J. SLADE.

LOST—A YOUNG BLACK AND TAN DOG, WITH red collar and a padlock. Liberal reward offered to any one who will return said dog to 513 West Adams-st.

FOUND—TWO COWS; BEEN SEEN AROUND since May last; owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expenses. Apply MARTIN BROWN, Packer's-av., Union Stock Yards.

FOUND—NOV. 30, A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. WILL S. DIX, 16 and 20 South Water-st.

FOUND—CAME TO PREMISES 685 INDIANA-AV., a cow. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN—NOTICE TO BANKERS AND OTHERS—A check on United States Treasury for $..., certificate of deposit in State Savings Institution for $..., and one note of hand for $350, payable to T. J. BIGFORD, 39 Adams-st.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, scar on knees of front legs, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs., about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. M. CAMPBELL.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC—IN AN ESTablished business. Address N 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO JOIN THE advertiser, with equal amount, in opening one of the best bus routes in the city. None but men of business need apply. Address L 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO desires a partner to act as Treasurer; with $500 cash capital. Address LIND, in care of Daniels & Co., Printers, 18 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, by a young lady, to take a half interest in a well established boarding house. Good chance. References given and required. Address, for two days, Z 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN DEsires to invest $15,000 in some safe and profitable business. Address, with real name and particulars, P 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD WORKING PARTner, in a first-class, paying restaurant, will take $1,000, and the balance out of accruing profits. Address T 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES VERY cheap at 145 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—200 BRLS CHOICE MICHIGAN DRIED apples. SIBLEY & BRO., Commission, 21 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—300 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERvice, with tray to match; also double barrel gun, breech loader. Can be bought cheap, owner leaving Chicago. Apply at 71 North Green-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, No. 74 Egan-av., very cheap. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, real estate office, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, INCLUDING four bedrooms, at 104 Superior-st., near Wells.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 131, fourth floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND ALSO BASEMENT. Apply at 326 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 23 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO BLOCKS west of State, 3 large front rooms, with clothes press and pantry, very nicely furnished for housekeeping for gentleman and wife only; water on the floor; house is heated with furnace; bath room with hot and cold water. Terms, $25 a month, in advance.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, WELL furnished rooms, en suite, with fire and gas, all in first-class order. Apply at No. 301 West Van Buren-st., second house west of Ashland-av.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—AT 290½ WARREN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, singly or to suit; bath, gas, heated by steam; half a block from cars; board near door.

TO RENT—1039 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-third-st.—Elegant furnished rooms to rent to genteel people. No children taken. Hotel and board immediate opposite. Vacant Friday or Monday. MRS. A. COMBS.

TO RENT—773 MICHIGAN-AV., THIRD-STORY front room, with or without furniture. Also a second-story large back room, furnished.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. Apply at 130 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR NICE rooms, for housekeeping. Inquire at 289 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HEATED; HOT and cold water, gas, closets, and use of bath-room, at 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—CHEAP, SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM on Madison-st., near Sherman House; will take care of same. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, Fulton-st., near Curtis; $10 and $12, to gentlemen. Board if wanted. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the Lawrence European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT FIRST FLOOR rooms. Inquire at the shoe store, 273 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove, or one small room; private family. 251 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS CHEAP—IN REAR OF STANton's cigar store, 128 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH fire and gas, suitable for two gentlemen. Also a single room, brick house. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS, WITH PANTRY AND closet, front parlor, up stairs, at 1774 South State-st., cheap.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE, NO. 1 ... Indiana-av.; 5 rooms, hydrant in kitchen. Apply at house, or at 201 East Washington-st. $18.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day or month. Mrs. S. C. PARKS, 179 Twenty-first-st., near State.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON NO. 8TH Side; railway street; $20. Call between 9 and 12 a. m. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING, 72 THIRteenth-st., containing 11 rooms and modern improvements, all newly repaired. F. RYAN, 539 State-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE OF 38 ROOMS; boarding-house of 10 rooms, both furnished. Boarding-house of 20 rooms. Nice tenement of 5 rooms, West Madison-st. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, containing 25 rooms, large kitchen and dining room, double parlors; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties. Inquire in rear of 124 North Clark-st. By the owner. M. BUSSE.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF COTTAGE; FINE locality; cheap; 821 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st., newly and handsomely furnished; a good place if parties wish to take a few boarders with or without board. Address, for one week, S 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NEAR corner of Madison and Western-av. EDWIN R. PEASE, 73 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, $20, OR three small rooms, $15. No. 321 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS ON WABASH-av., with furniture for sale. Inquire at 1227 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOW, TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, in rear of 736 Wabash-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, AND barn for 10 horses, at 209 Clinton-st. Inquire of H. SCOVILLE, 173 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED, ON FIRST floor, at 354 Wabash-av.; well calculated for a physician's office. It is directly opposite the Post Office. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 354 WABASH-AV. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED OFFICE. Inquire of MORUCH & BLACK, Architects, No. 50 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT IN COMPLETE RUNning order; to a suitable party no rent or capital required; a good business can be done. For particulars inquire at 374 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES AND TWO BASEMENTS, cheap, in the brick house 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Inquire in the rear of 124 North Clark-st. By the owner, M. BUSSE.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A LARGE, WELL-lighted office, or desk room at reasonable terms. Apply after 10, at Room 24, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LAUNDRY IN RUNNING ORDER; possession immediately; rent low. Apply 423 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Harmon-court; three lofts, 20x50 feet each, or one 20x150 feet. Store, lofts, 20x114, over 53 State-st., and front offices over 10 Lake-st., with immediate possession. J. W. BROWN, 353 Wabash-av., Rooms 10 and 11.

TO RENT—STORE 20x80 IN EXCELLENT LOCALIty, corner Twelfth and Halsted-sts. Fixtures, stove, gas fixtures for sale cheap. No better business chance offered in the city. The occupant of the store moved to another place too small for him. Inquire of F. BOLTENWECK, 490 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 119 and 121 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—OUR TEMPORARY STORE, 30x150 FT., on corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., with two good offices. G. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—A PORTION OF A FIRST-CLASS store for a restaurant. Inquire at 388 State-st. Also, show-case for sale.

TO RENT—2 WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENTS, 155 and 157 West Madison-st. Inquire on premises. W. PATTESON.

TO RENT—STORE 376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 378 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. J. A. L., 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECond and Twenty-eighth-sts., furnished house of 10 rooms, until May 1 or longer. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, not far from Twenty-second-st. Address F 20, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK; TOmorrow morning at same hour. 30 head of horses of all grades, 6 new buggies, 6 sets of new harness, 1 three-spring light wagon, harness, and horse. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold, at new brick barn 348 West Twelfth-st. JOHN MORTON, RUSSELL & CO.

A STRONG BLACK HORSE AND LUMBER wagon for sale or exchange for a light travelling horse. 355 South Clark-st., saloon.

FOR SALE—NICE BAY MARE, ACCUSTOMED TO cars, lady can drive. Also, harness and light wagon; reasonable. 422 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY, OR BUSINESS horse; is not afraid of anything, and is very fast. Inquire for Baxter, at CROSSMAN'S stables, 436 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSE, perfectly kind, is not afraid of cars or anything else, suitable for a lady to drive. Also a light two-seated carriage and harness, nearly new, sold for want of use. Inquire at 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE. J. BARWICK, Room 1, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID JUMP-SEAT GERMANtown buggy, for two or four persons; best make; cheap. Call at BENNETT'S, 456 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM—ON ACCOUNT of removal. Inquire at No. 485 Mitchell-st.

NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND DElivery wagons at 250 South Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE—T. R. BROOKMAN, 159 Twenty-second-st., feels a pleasure in informing capitalists and parties wanting first-class stable accommodations, that he has just completed his new brick barn and coach house and is now prepared to offer to horse owners comfortable stalls and attendance second to none in the city. T. R. B. has also a good stock of Portland cutters and other sleighs for sale. Horses, carriages, buggies, and sleighs to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

WANTED—TWO TRUCK-HORSES, WEIGHING from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds each. Apply to J. ULLMANN, 16 and 18 South Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BULK GRAIN WAGON OR truck. Apply at Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—GOOD YARD AND STABLING FOR 20 or 30 horses at Austin, 8 miles west of city; price, $1.75 a week; hay, grain extra. Address MAJOR H. N. ALEXANDER. All orders promptly attended to.

$25.00 WILL BUY A ONE HORSE LUMBER wagon in good order. Call at 65 West Lake-st., in basement.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 58 South Desplaines-st., and 397 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES AT 349 STATE-ST., sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired.

SINGER! SINGER! SINGER! OFFICE OF THE Singer Sewing Machine, 375 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 335 West Madison-st.; branch 969 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and household goods, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 79 West Lake-st. Entire stocks of goods can be closed out for cash, for a small commission. All communications strictly confidential. J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR ... ; ... one who has the experience and ... good references. Address, stating the salary expected, P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED INDIVIDUAL to keep books in a bank. Address, with references, Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A store, at 144 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—SOAPMAKER—A COMPETENT MAN who understands making yellow soaps, to take charge of the largest soap manufactory in the West. Address, giving full name of applicant and name of present employers, Post Office Box 111, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR OUR OIL WORKS in St. Louis. Address GEO. PARTRIDGE & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH; ONE WHO UNderstands soldering cans, and owns his own tools. Apply to ARMSTRONG & CO., 296 and 298 State-st.

WANTED—PRINTER—WE WANT A FIRST-class printer to take charge of our news-room. The applicant must be a young, energetic, sober, and industrious man; to such good wages and a steady situation will be given. For further particulars address "Herald" Co., Laporte, Ind.

WANTED—FLAT COMPOSITOR, 1 PRESS-BOY. 36 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SAWYER; NONE other need apply, at HANNAH, BENNETT & CO. Box Manufactory, 50 Main-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GASFITTER AND HELPER. Apply to CHARLES MATHEWS, Farwell Building, corner Monroe and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GASFITTER. APPLY TO WM. HERFST, 49 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GASFITTERS AT McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY TEAMSTER THAT knows the city well and can come recommended from his last employer. Apply to WM. M. DEE, 32 Quincy-st., corner Dearborn, at noon.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5,000 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; highest wages and from one to three years' work, part free fare; also carpenters and choppers; 1,000 for levee work for Kennedy & Co., No. ... the only authorized agency in the city, at 22 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25, board $3.50; cheap tickets at 26 West Madison or 15 S. Canal-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—FOUR SALESMEN; GOOD WAGES; ... men with small capital; also, partner with $250. Business Agency, 152 East Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the flour trade; must be a manager and capable of buying as well as selling. Only such need apply to J. S. DOTTEN, 86 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH MONEY TO OPERATE IN Illinois and Missouri in an honorable business which promises large results if energetically handled. Any live young man, farmer, blacksmith, carriage-maker, or hardware merchant, with from $250 to $3,000 cash, can secure a profitable business in which he will have no competition. For full particulars address, with stamp, A. T. SINKER, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO ON next Monday. Those that cannot get ready by that time, come in this week and make arrangements, so that you can get your tickets and come afterward. Office, 299 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Sup't.

WANTED—A LADDER-MAN FOR THE LIGHTning rod business. Thursday morning at 528 Washington-st.

WANTED—25 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern Railroad, at Fond du Lac, Wis.; free fare; winter job; also, 2,000 men for the Southern Railroad; part free fare. Cheapest tickets to all points South. 29 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL SEEDS. J. N. PHILLIPS & CO., 175 Washington-st., Exchange Building, Room 22.

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO SELL LADIES' AND gentlemen's neckwear; a good commission will be paid to a suitable party; none need apply who have not a large connection; the goods are cheaper than any in the market, and the styles good for city or country trade. Address P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY TO TAKE THE agency for the new subscription book, "The Dangerous Classes of New York," by Charles L. Brace, of the New York Children's Aid Society. For Chicago and the Northwest, one familiar with the business preferred. Address CHAS. L. MILLS, General Agent, care Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN ERrand boy, from 11 to 15 years of age. Apply from 9 to 11 a. m., at 66 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND HIS WIFE FOR the winter, wife to work in the kitchen and man as general helper about the house. Apply at 87 South Halsted-st., up stairs; Oriental Restaurant.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,000 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-WORK, washing, and ironing, or a good second girl. Apply, with references, at 767 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT CITY HOTEL, A GIRL TO DO pastry cooking and assist in kitchen.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL DURING THE DAY. Apply 1454 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, ABOUT 12 OR 13 years old, to assist in doing light housework; no washing. Apply Dr. ... at 733 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, GOOD-NATURED, COMpetent girl to do general housework for a small family, in a small house, near Hyde Park Hotel; good references required. Call at 120 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—COLORED WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron for family of three persons; wages $5 per week. Apply at 386 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PASTRY COOK, DINING-ROOM GIRL, and chambermaid at 309 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 1677 Prairie-av.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL as dining-room and chambermaid, with references, at 303 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK WHO can wash and iron; good wages to a good girl. Apply Tuesday morning, at 80 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. 344 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 486 MICHigan-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily. German or Swede preferred. Inquire at No. 9 Bryan-place, on Union Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL FOR two days, at 462 West Randolph-st. Want none but first-class.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, APPLY AT Ocean House, corner West Madison and Desplaines-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 29 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in a private family; good wages paid. Apply at 44 South May-st.

WANTED—A TIDY NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH girl, from 13 to 15 years of age, to assist in care of a child and to help around the house. Must understand English. Call at 274 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, German, Swede, or Norwegian. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply, with references, 155 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT 14 NORTH GREEN-ST. A GOOD dining-room girl.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, WITH GOOD REFerences, at 322 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; a German or Swede preferred. Call at 1175 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 1017 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS upstairs girl.

WANTED—COOK FOR A HOTEL AT MRS. BALKAM'S office, 131 West Jackson-st.; also rooms to rent. Inquire at 131 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL 12 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, TO take care of children. Good home for a good girl. 19 Oak-av., near Douglas House.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 1123 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; German preferred. Call at 322 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; no Irish wanted. 1264 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, $4 a week will be paid. Address 1235 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GOOD WAGES. APply at 43 Hubbard-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE GIRL, TO do housework in a private family. Apply at 1607 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT SHELDON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, 165 Fourth-av., good ironers; only those that want steady work need apply.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS TO FOLD AND sew printed books, at the bindery of F. KING & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS LADY CANVASSERS on salary to work on a leading publication; only those having had large experience need apply at Room 7, Tribune Building.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN A DRY goods store. Must be accustomed to the business. Address, with reference, B 30, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS "PICTURESQUE America," and all other serial publications; best territory and commission given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Forster's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address G. F. BURROWS, 583 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—AT 877 WEST LAKE-ST. ON commission or salary. Good terms to good men.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE GREATest labor-saving inventions ever invented. $7 to $15 per day can be positively made. Capital required only $2.50. Address immediately J. BUDD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL LARGE TOWNS; $5 to $20 daily. No experience needed. PAINE & CO., basement, 375 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 31 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL my double rubber moulding and weather strip; large discounts made to live men. A. C. BROWN, 357 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AGED 28, as bookkeeper or assistant. Address W. DANGERFIELD, Post Office, St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, CAPable of taking charge of a set of books or doing general office work; can give best city references. Address U 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper; good references; salary, $800. Address R 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, a good writer, has some knowledge of bookkeeping, several years' experience in the lumber, sash, door, and blind, also grocery business, but will accept any honorable employment; good references. Address P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN (married), speaks English and French, as assistant bookkeeper; has good connections in city, and can give security. Address 256 Blue Island-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR COPYIST; a law office preferred; has had several years' practice. Address S L P, 822 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, IN A hardware store; will give good reference; wages moderate. Address P 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND MILLER OR stone-dresser, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address P 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER IN this city; willing to assist at sales; has had some experience in engraving. Address Q 26, Tribune office, until Saturday.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—NEXT MONDAY, IN A private family, by a perfect coachman, who also understands housework. A steady German man. Address until Saturday, H 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman who thoroughly understands horses; age 28. Call or address, any time this week, R. L. FORNEY, 239 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a first-class man who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring first-class references. Address S 8, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man in a wholesale or retail grocery house; long experience, and not afraid of work; best of reference if required; speaks German and English. GARDNER, 813 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO WORK, IN AN office; writes a fair hand; will work for $4 per week; best of reference given. Address U 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as second girl, or to do general housework in a small private family. No objection to a private boarding house. Please call at 223 Twentieth-st., South Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD SCANdinavian girls. MISS HANSEN, 216 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SEVERAL VERY nice country and city girls to do second work in private families. Intelligence office 523 State-st., cor. Eighteenth, over drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO take care of children and speak French; also help in household work. Good references. Address H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH SISters in a private American family; understand housework, and can furnish best recommendations. Apply at No. 30 Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook; competent to wash if required; best city references. Address H. N., Tribune branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, as first and second girls in private family or boarding-house. Address 17 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES WISHING first-class help of every nationality can be supplied, at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ONE COOK, ONE Dane in private family, two girls together, two Scandinavian girls, two girls for restaurant, and one to assist. Star Employment Office, 130 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GERMAN, NORWEgian, and Dane girls; also girls wanted for Evanston and Austin. MRS. HAMILTON, 57 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED nurse girl; can do sewing or second work. Address JANE, 9 Elston-av. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL capable of doing general housework in a private family. Good references given. Apply, or address, 224 South Franklin-st., corner Van Buren, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do second work, or general housework in small private family. Call or address 44 Bay-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, of long experience; work by the day or week. Address or apply at No. 107 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as clerk in store on South Side. Address R 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse. References given. Call this week at 461 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR sale, stock in fine order, and only $3,000 required to carry it on successfully; profits large; a good smart man with that amount of capital can make from $5,000 to $8,000 a year; this is no sham. Address V 25, Tribune office.

A NICE AND ELEGANTLY FITTED UP LIQUOR store, sample room attached, for sale or exchange, doing good business, situated in one of the best thoroughfares in the city; to be sold on account of departure from the city. Apply at 74 North LaSalle-st., corner Illinois.

A BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE; first-class location. Address C., Chandler's Advertising Agency, Room 3, 124 Clark-st.

A RESTAURANT—WITH IMPROVEMENTS—doing a good business, for sale at a very low figure. No. 8 North Wells-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE DRUG STORE FOR sale upon very liberal terms if taken immediately. Address N 98, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL, SAMPLE ROOM, LEASE, AND licenses for sale or rent. Inquire at 230 North Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST ON the West Side. Good reasons for selling. Value, $3,500. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 155, 157, and 159 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of the Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

HALF INTEREST IN FURNITURE MANUFACtory doing a splendid business for sale, and can be had at a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 W. Washington-st.

I WILL SELL HALF INTEREST IN A DINING-hall and fine lodging-house; all paying handsomely; 12 months' standing; has proved the greatest success on the West Side. Headquarters, 39 West Adams-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, 1617 STATE-ST. Call in evening.

READ! READ!! READ!!!—BEST CHANCE EVER offered. Soda, mineral water, and bottling factory, with 8 horses, 4 wagons, etc. Price very moderate. Inquire of NOCKIN & FISCHER 18 South Desplaines-st.

RARE CHANCE—SELDOM MET WITH—A PIANO business, in good running order and with only first-class connections, for sale. Terms easy. Reason for selling, have too much on hand to attend to it. Apply to W 94, Tribune office.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES ON THE best business street on the North Side for sale. Inquire at 381 Division-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF GROCERY on West Side for sale. Good business point, and cash trade established. Cash required, about $1,600; or will sell fixtures and lease. A desirable chance for a good stand and trade. Q 81, Tribune office.

THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF 453 WABASH-av., elegantly furnished, suitable for restaurant, club house or first-class boarding house, for sale at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—STOCK OF HARDWARE, $15,000 to $20,000, in exchange for improved property paying 15 per cent on price. Also business chances in all departments of trade in exchange for real estate, city or country. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

$300 CASH WILL BUY A BRICK STORE ON State-st. Must be sold right off. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-established, genteel cash business, paying that amount monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 25.

$400 WILL BUY THE HANDSOMEST CIGAR store in the city; good trade; reason for selling, sickness of parents East. Call, or address, 709 State-st.

$750—A PACKAGE DELIVERY BUSINESS FOR sale, having a good run of custom, and which can be increased to a large extent. For two active young men this is a good chance. Sold on account of disagreement. For interview, address N 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 160 ACRES IN WISCONsin, 40 acres of which is good timber, with spring brook filled with speckled trout. A beautiful lake for sail-boating adjoining; good market, and railroad. The above farm will be exchanged for a good ... property in or near this city. If it is wished, the farm will be left stocked. Apply at once. Address P. O. Drawer 257.

TO EXCHANGE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, IN SOUTH Clark-st., house and lot on Madison-av., Hyde Park, for unimproved property in South Division. Also some South Side lots to exchange for a farm near Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO valuable fruit farms, unincumbered, situated. Address Box 12, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—THE OWNER OF LARGE LANDed productive estates, having some desirous of going into business in Chicago, will exchange improved farms for a large stock of goods. No better chance ever offered. T. S. FITCH & CO., 137 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS FOR residence in Aurora or Englewood. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A NEW FIRST-class piano, a good horse and buggy. Address or call on H. LEUCH, 289 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL grove lot on Langley-av., near the corner of Forty-third-st., 50x125 to 16 ft. alley, for lumber to build upon adjoining lots. J. S. ROOVEL, 78 East Madison near State-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR ACRE PROPERty in Cook County, a business block in a good city less than 100 miles from Chicago, and worth $25,000, and free of incumbrance. JAMES ALLEN, Room 12, 78 South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaints, and diseases of long standing, ... in a few days. Cure or no pay. 364 West Madison-st.

SPIRITUAL SEANCE—THERE WILL A SEANCE be held at No. 40 North Ada-st. on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Respectfully yours, HARRIS THOMPSON.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL IMPOSING STONES. Can be seen in composing room of The Tribune office, on inquiry of foreman.

FOREIGN.

The Failure of Bowles Brothers a Bad One.

The Gas Makers' Strike in London—The Metropolis Partially in the Dark.

Another Serious Flood Apprehended in Italy.

Loss of a Steamer and Many Lives.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A letter from London, Nov. 18, says the meeting of the creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co. showed that the failure of their banking house will turn out a bad one. The partners conducted the business loosely. Charles Bowles is said to have negotiated securities of whose existence his partners, Robert Bowles and Mr. Keith, knew nothing. One of the creditors, Mr. Meals, deposited $20,000 in bonds in their bank for safe keeping, which they hypothecated without his knowledge, and also failed to convert $5,000 of Nashville bonds for him, which they had undertaken to do. Mrs. Maria Gates lost $5,000 in bonds, which had been deposited for safety. Transactions to a considerable amount had taken place between Bowles Bros. and T. S. Morgan & Co., all of which appear to be subsequent to the 3d of October last. Robert Bowles states that it was not till that day that anything was due to Messrs. Morgan, yet, since then, $250,000 had been paid them through the New York house. The amount thus paid he described as having been realized from moneys received by Messrs. Bowles in New York and Boston, on letters of credit, but not in any way out of the funds of depositors present at the meeting. The failure has occasioned a great deal of inconvenience, and even distress, to American travellers in Europe. Mr. Appleton, of Boston, loses $100,000 which he put into the firm, and, it is reported, an attempt will be made to hold him as a general instead of special partner.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Robert Bowles was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, to-day, and again remanded for further examination.

PARIS, Dec. 4—Evening.—It is expected that the Committee of Thirty, to be elected by the Assembly, to-morrow, and whose duty it shall be to draw up a law regulating the public powers and prescribing the conditions of Ministerial responsibility, will consist of sixteen Monarchists and fourteen Republicans.

The party of the Right has rejected a proposition for even a partial renewal of the Assembly by appeal to the people.

A meeting of the party of the Left was held to-day, at which, after a powerful speech by Gambetta in advocacy of the dissolution of the Assembly, measures to that end were absolutely insisted upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamship Cresswell, from Falmouth for Cork, was lost during her voyage, and twenty-one passengers and the crew perished.

Five hundred of the striking stokers employed by the gas companies were summoned before the Police Court on the charge of conspiracy. The companies are unyielding, and the stokers will hold out until their companions, whose discharge caused the strike, are taken back. Meanwhile the absence of gas is severely felt. The theatres are compelled to omit their performances; the Underground Railway is in darkness, and candles have advanced. To-day 2,000 of the strikers had a public parade.

LONDON, Nov. 4—6 p. m.—Large portions of the city are in darkness to-night, the gas having been extinguished in many sections. The inhabitants are filled with consternation and dread, and the irritation against the stokers is very great.

The report received here on Sunday of the wreck of the steamship Dalmatian, and the loss of 300 persons on board, proves to have been untrue. The Dalmatian reached Liverpool in safety.

Elizabeth Dredge brought suit to-day in the Court of Queen's Bench against Clinton Winans, a citizen of the United States, to recover $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, but the case was compromised by Winans paying the plaintiff $7,500.

The number of emigrants that left Liverpool during November exceeded that of the previous month by 2,000.

The announcement was made in this city to-day that the subscription books for the Spanish loan of £10,000,000 will be opened in the London market on the 12th.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Berlin letter to the London *Telegraph* says that the storm which passed over the north of Europe on the 14th of November raged with violence unprecedented within the memory of living man. Indeed, the local annals of the Baltic and the Ost Seas and their coasts contain no record of so furious and destructive a tempest for nearly 200 years past. All the lines of railway radiating to different points of the compass from this capital are encumbered with broken or uprooted telegraph poles. Business on the Bourse is at a standstill. The sea walls were smashed into atoms and a train swallowed up in the great waters. The accounts from Stralsund, Keil, Graefswald, Swinemundi, etc., read like descriptions of a second deluge. On Wednesday, the greater part of Graefswald was under water. The Ost Sea stood five feet deep in the streets of that thriving little town. The total number of craft that foundered at Stralsund was over eighty. All the fishing-boats belonging to Zingst, Dars, and Hidenso are gone to the bottom. Eight people were drowned at Venvitz; and all along the coast the inhabitants were ruined and suffering for want of water, the sea having flooded all the wells.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Madrid says the Royal decree fixes the issue of the new loan to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions of pesetas for the 12th instant.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—There is much excitement in Malaga over apprehensions of a Carlist demonstration in that city. Many families are leaving, and troops are being quartered in the Custom House and cathedral.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Bayonne, in the Department of Basses Pyrenees, says 250 Carlists entered Spain from France yesterday.

Thiers sent a despatch to King Amadeus, congratulating him upon his convalescence.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The steamer which arrived here yesterday from Spain brought 200 sailors who were implicated in the Ferrol revolt.

The steamer Fatchoy has arrived with 1,000 coolies, who were sold previous to the arrival of the steamer.

The Eco newspaper, published in Sancti Espiritus, announces the arrival there of ten bloodhounds, to be used in capturing the negroes still remaining in the mountains near that city. The hounds were purchased by order of the Commanding General.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Despatches from the north of Italy state that heavy rains have again swollen the waters of the River Po, and another inundation is apprehended.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At a meeting of prominent educators of the State of Ohio, it was decided to take the proper steps for having the system of education as practised in Ohio fully represented at the Vienna Exposition.

The Ohio State Dental Association, in session at Columbus, yesterday, discussed "The Burning Engine," and the best mode of preserving the eyesight of dental practitioners.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Saturday afternoon, Ed. Godette, a lumberman, shot in the abdomen a companion named Rogers, who had been very friendly to him. Supposed to be on account of jealousy, as both were paying attentions to the same girl.

C. Bennett, a citizen of some prominence in Corsicana, Texas, was fatally shot on Tuesday night, by a policeman named Wallace. The murderer was killed on Wednesday morning while attempting to escape from his guard.

The winter session of the Ohio Horticultural Society met in Zanesville yesterday. The attendance was large, and the display exceedingly fine. Mr. Warden, President of the Society, presided. The Hon. John O'Neill delivered an address of welcome last evening.

At the general meeting of the Centennial Commission in Philadelphia, yesterday, Commissioners from twenty-seven States were present. The report from the Executive Committee was accepted, and a design for a seal adopted. The Committee reported resolutions on the death of the late William Prescott Smith, and then adjourned.

Bridget Sullivan, of Springfield, Ohio, who assaulted and cut a former lover, named Griffin, one night last summer, made a second assault upon him yesterday, in a magistrate's office, Griffin having had her arrested for threatening his life. The instrument used was a huge butcher knife. Sullivan, who is undoubtedly insane, was at once arrested and locked up in jail. She expressed regret that she had not killed the young man.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Society met in the Supreme Court rooms at 9 a. m. The attendance is not large, but composed of the most prominent associations of several States. Mr. Quinley, the President, and Mr. Clark, of Canada, Vice President, occupied the chair. The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Vice President. This is the second session of this association in this city. The President delivered a most appropriate and eloquent address. He would greet the society in honied words. If He who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor, so is he a benefactor who causes two pounds of honey to grow or to be made where one grew before. The disaster of the past winter will not be soon forgotten, and no doubt the cause will be one of the subjects receiving attention. For his part, he had concluded that the verdicts of the Coroners' juries is the true one, to-wit: "Died by the visitation of God." While farming has its reverses, we may not expect an exception in bee culture, as that also has its ups and downs, and at times and in certain places produces wonderful returns. The superstition among the old bee keepers, and some in our day, was not slightly passed over. In short, the case of bees is a simple, plain, straightforward matter. Nor had it any mysteries. County and township organizations were recommended as among the most efficient aids to the general diffusion of knowledge. Any hive that contains frames of convenient size and shape is suited to the use of the honey extractor. Those honey hives have no sweeter honey than that produced by Sampson from the lion's carcass. In short, he advocated a simple hive, and advised the assembly to let the "patent-hive man" severely alone. He said, "Let us have a plain talk on these subjects." He then turned his attention to the *Bee Journal* and the press, which descended to bad grammar and bad temper, and which make their sheets a vehicle of personal ill-will.

Two questions would come up for discussion: First, will good treatment produce a more amicable disposition in the bee; and second, what caused the disaster of the past winter.

A Business Committee was appointed.

Dr. Baker, of Indiana, read a paper on the objects of this society. This paper was in part a censure of the officers for the non-appearance of former reports of the society, and which was accounted for on the common axe-grinding principle. He also turned his attention to the past course of some of the bee journals that have given too much spare time to personal matters. Thus far cold water has been freely poured on the devoted heads of the "patent hive men," and they must have good pluck if they show their hands at this meeting, for the members present have come here for practical purposes, and the patent men will have to take back seats. The numerous bee pamphlets that are sown broad-cast over the county, he said, were mere humbugs sent out to sell some patent hive or process that is utterly worthless. He proposed that the bee journals publish the full report of the proceedings of this meeting, so as not to be at the expense and delay of publishing in pamphlet form. This was an appeal to the enterprise of this class of journals that they will do well to heed. He called attention to the value of bee-keeping for the ladies, as a pleasant and profitable industry.

The proper management of bees was taken up. Dr. Bower held that the disposition of the bee was inconstant, and they resented too great familiarity. You may gorge them with liquid sweets, and then they will beg fruits.

Mr. Lucas, of Illinois, held the contrary, as he was satisfied that the handling of bees made them more docile. This was more particularly the case with the pure Italian. He had no doubt that bees could be taught to know their keeper. He educated his bees.

Mr. Southworth, of Illinois, also held that bees could be tamed.

Mrs. Tupper said that there appeared a wide difference in the disposition of swarms. Though they may not know their owner, they are susceptible of certain kinds of treatment. She would select queen bees from those hives of a mild disposition, and, in that way, in time, we expect a more amiable race of bees. It was certain that hives that are often opened are the least belligerent.

Mr. Moon took the position sustaining that of Mrs. Tupper. Some swarms may be domesticated, while others are regular fighters. He thought that by careful selection we would be able to produce a better race of bees. He would breed only from those hives that show an amiable disposition.

Several others took part in the discussion, and presented theories more curious than practical. The question was left in a mixed condition. My own private opinion is that smoke and gentle handling are better than all this moral suasion.

In the afternoon, the Business Committee recommended the employment of a special reporter, and that the proceedings be tendered to the bee journals for publication; the election of officers at 3 p. m.; the subject for the coming session, "Is bee keeping a desirable industry on all of our farms and at our suburban homes." The report was accepted and adopted.

The result for the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. F. Clark, of Guelph, in the Dominion of Canada; Secretary, H. A. King, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Adair, of Kentucky; Treasurer, M. L. Dunlap, of Illinois; Vice Presidents, S. Shipley, Ohio; Captain J. E. Heathington, New York; S. Hoagland, Pennsylvania; Will R. King, Kentucky; Dr. T. B. Hamlin, Tennessee; W. A. Schofield, Indiana; Prof. A. J. Cook, Michigan; Dr. Jewell Davis, Illinois; Mrs. E. S. Tupper, Iowa; L. C. Waite, Missouri; Dr. L. J. Dallas, Kansas; W. D. Roberts, Utah; E. J. Peck, New Jersey; A. H. Hart, Wisconsin; Hugh Cameron, District of Columbia; Dr. J. C. Clark, Ontario.

The question of annual dues was decided to be $1. The attendance has been largely increased by the evening train, and the meeting promises to be of unusual interest.

NEW YORK.

Reception to Washburne—Rogers the Murderer—Japanese Steamer—Another Charity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The reception to-night to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, tendered him by the members of the Union League, was a pleasant affair, though many of the distinguished guests expected failed to arrive. President Grant sent word that he had come to New York to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral, and felt impelled to decline the invitation. Mr. Washburne's speech was genial and grateful, but contained no points of novel interest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Counsel for Henry Rogers and District Attorney Britton, Brooklyn, appeared before Governor Hoffman to-day, relative to a stay of proceedings in the case of Rogers. The Governor directed preparations for the execution of the accused on Friday, to be made, and if he saw any reason to interpose, he would telegraph from Sing Sing to-morrow.

The trial trip of the new steamer Capron, intended for the Japanese Government, was made yesterday.

There is a rumor current that A. T. Stewart purchased the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the accommodation of young men, similar to that which he has just built for working women.

Abel C. Benedict was arrested to-day on an indictment for resisting a Federal election officer at Dobbs' Ferry, and bailed in $5,000.

The examination of President Graham of the Wallkill Bank, Middleton, for embezzlement, was postponed till Friday, and bail reduced to $5,000.

White Men to be Banished from the Cherokee Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The *Democrat* has a special from Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, which says that a bill has passed the Cherokee National Council, now in session at Tahlequah, which banishes all white men from the nation. It has created much excitement and great dissatisfaction among many of the most prominent citizens, who deem it a political crime. The question now agitated is whether or not the Chief will sanction or veto the bill.

A BATCH OF ROBBERIES.

Pleasant Reading for Detectives and Patrolmen.

How a Guest at Anderson's Hotel Was Robbed.

Jewelry to the Value of $15,000 Stolen from Another European Hotel.

An $1,800 Pocketpicking Case and a West Side Burglary.

When the announcement was made of the Baltimore bank robbery, about four months ago, a prominent detective of this city, during a conversation about the acuteness of the burglars who did the work, made the remark, "The boys are coming slowly West." He meant by that, that Baltimore was nearer Chicago than New York. The next burglary of any prominence was one near Syracuse, N. Y., and those who heard the officer make the assertion quoted began to realize that he had spoken truly. He intimated that there would be some heavy robberies in Chicago this winter, and this also has been verified. There have been several New York thieves—burglars and hotel "workers"—in this city for a week past, and the first knowledge any one had of their presence was on Saturday night. On that evening Felsenthal & Son's rag factory, No. 160 South Desplaines street, was entered, and the safe blown open and robbed. The manner in which the safe was opened indicated that the person who did the work was an expert. The headquarters officers pooh-poohed the idea, claiming that the safe was so old and dilapidated that a boy could have kicked it open. Nothing valuable having been secured by the burglars, the detectives, of course, ceased working upon the case.

On Monday night

ANOTHER HEAVY ROBBERY

was committed. Anderson's European Hotel was the scene of it, and a gentleman named McMurray, from St. Louis, the victim. The theft was undoubtedly perpetrated by men who thoroughly understood the plan of the hotel, and the character and habits of the guests. Their style of work, and the speedy and quiet manner in which it was accomplished, indicate that they are old hands at the business. It is certain that the thieves were stopping at the house at the time. Mr. McMurray, it seems, was slightly under the influence of liquor on Monday night,—so much so that, upon reaching his room, he lay down on the bed with his clothes on, and went to sleep, leaving the room door unlocked and the gas burning. When he awoke in the morning, he made a discovery which was calculated to startle a less nervous individual than he must have been after the little indulgences of the previous evening. He found that the pockets of his pantaloons and vest had been cut out and carried off while he soundly slept, and that everything of value he possessed had been stolen. His pocketbook, containing several thousand dollars' worth of notes and papers and $85 in money, was gone, and his elegant gold watch and chain, worth something like $300, was nowhere to be found. Mr. McMurray permitted a copious shower of anathemas to fall upon himself and his folly, and then sought the day clerk of the hotel. This worthy individual knew nothing of the robbery, as a matter of course; if he had seen anybody in the gentleman's room he would have ejected them, but he did not happen to observe any person in that particular locality, not having been there himself. Mr. McMurray then reported the robbery to the police authorities at the Central Station, and was informed that every assistance would be rendered him in the recovery of his property. Since then he has heard nothing from the Central Station. Yesterday, while standing in a room in Anderson's Hotel, thinking over his misfortunes, McMurray involuntarily let fall the statement that he would be willing to lose the money, and $100 to boot, if he could only get back the pocketbook and the papers which it contained. The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when a well-dressed man approached, and handed him the missing documents. Not a word was uttered by either party, and when the strange business was transacted, the unknown walked out of the hotel. Mr. McMurray has not yet recovered his watch, but he expects to do so with the assistance of the accommodating gentleman who delivered up his papers. Mr. Anderson has placed a watch upon the rooms of all suspicious persons stopping at his hotel, and expects by this means to put an end to the fear of midnight robberies on the part of his guests.

On last evening

ONE OF THE LARGEST ROBBERIES

which have been committed in this city for years, was perpetrated at Kuhn's Hotel, on Dearborn street, just south of Madison. Over $15,000 worth of jewelry were stolen by a thief who was lodging there. Every effort was made by the proprietor to prevent the fact becoming known, and THE TRIBUNE reporter, who procured the information, cannot publicly acknowledge the kindness of the guest at the hotel who gave him the points. The thief occupied room No. 21. Directly opposite, separated by an area-way, by which light is admitted to the rooms on the lower floors, was the room of N. Aronson, importer of watches and manufacturer of jewelry, whose place of business is at No. 2 Bond street, New York. In one corner of the room was a large trunk, in which there was an assortment of gold watches, ear-rings, breast-pins, rings, and other trinkets, representing in value between $15,000 and $16,000. Mr. Aronson was at supper. The thief was not, and was aware of the absence of the jeweller. Lifting up the window of his room, he got into the area-way, and crossed to Aronson's window. The sash was up, but the inside blinds were closed and clasped together. With the aid of a jimmy, the burglars forced open the blinds, and was on the other side of them in a minute. Within five minutes the trunk was empty, the lid having been pried open, and the jewelry emptied from the cases in which it was placed for preservation into a valise belonging to the thief. The man returned to his room through the two windows, seized his hat, and walked leisurely down stairs, leaving the door of his room open and the gas lighted. Walking up to the clerk's desk, he paid his bill, threw the door-key on the counter, and left the house. It was noticed that he held his valise near his breast, and one of the porters thought he had something beneath his coat. Instead of following the man, a servant was sent to his room, and found it in the condition stated. By the time he returned and reported, the thief was beyond pursuit.

For the information of the police, it is stated that the man who robbed Kuhn's hotel is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, has black hair, and a small goatee, and was very genteely dressed, and very gentlemanly in his manner and conversation.

It is due to Superintendent Washburn to say that it is rumored that he has had detectives watching the hotels. If he would adopt the course suggested by a detective in a communication published in THE TRIBUNE in October last,—arrest all thieves upon sight and compel them to leave the city at once,—there would be no heavy robberies committed in Chicago. Unless he does do something of the kind, there will be no end of burglaries and robberies here this winter.

A POCKET-PICKING CASE.

A cattle-drover named Lynch, who has been stopping at the Adams House for some days past, was robbed of $1,800 last evening while proceeding from the hotel to the Central depot in an omnibus. He suspects that the person who sat next to him knew that he had the money with him, and rode in the omnibus for the purpose of picking his pocket. As Mr. Lynch did not miss the money until after he reached the depot, and as the thief had by that time disappeared, it is probable that the plunder will never be recovered, or the pickpocket arrested. This railroad omnibus game is, without doubt, another device of the New York hotel-thieves.

A WEST SIDE BURGLARY.

The hat and cap store of Harris & Stone, No. 10 West Madison street, was entered on Sunday night and between $700 and $800 worth of goods stolen. The thieves bored a hole through the floor, and gained access to the establishment in that way. Last evening a candy-maker, named Joseph Jacobs, was arrested by Policeman McMillan upon suspicion of having been implicated in the burglary. He had on a cap which was identified by one of the firm as his property. Jacobs was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station. He claims that he had nothing to do with purloining the hat, asserting that he purchased it from some one whose name he would not divulge.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Illinois met in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-day, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Henry Greenebaum, who, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:

"I have the honor to welcome here the honorable gentlemen, the Presidential Electors, elected by the people of the State of Illinois, to ballot in accordance with law for President and Vice President of the United States. The occasion, indicating the highest civilization of any people on the face of the wide earth, is rendered all the more solemn, inasmuch as, by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, the distinguished and honored son of our own State, for whom you will cast your votes for the highest office in the gift of the American people, is at the same time and hour engaged in paying the last sad honors to the distinguished citizen of the United States, who was his opponent in the late canvass. Gentlemen, I am ready to hear nominations for Presiding Officer of this College."

On motion, the Hon. John Dougherty was made President of the College. He thanked the Electors for the honor, and said he was prouder of the office than of any he had ever been called on to fill.

General John I. Rinaker was made Secretary, and, upon ballot, U. S. Grant received 21 electoral votes for President, and Henry Wilson 21 votes for Vice President.

The College met at the Capitol at 12 o'clock, in accordance with the Statutes of Illinois and the following Section of the Statutes-at-Large for the United States, Section 2, Chapter 8, approved March 1, 1872, which reads:

"That the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December at such place in each State as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof, and the Electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, and seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice President is contained therein, and shall, by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of, and deliver to the President of the Senate of the said United States Government before the first Wednesday of January then next ensuing, one of the said certificates, and the said Electors shall forthwith forward by the Post Office to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government another of the said certificates, and shall forthwith cause the other of the said certificates to be delivered to the Judge of that District in which the said Electors shall assemble."

In furtherance of the objects of the meeting of the Electoral College, the following certificate, embodying the action of the College, was adopted:

The undersigned electors of President and Vice President, duly elected and appointed by the State of Illinois, in the manner and form, as provided by the law thereof in such cases made and provided, as will appear by the certificate of the Governor of Illinois hereto annexed, and convened for the purpose of casting the vote to which said State is entitled for President and Vice President of the United States, at the State House in the city of Springfield, the capital of said State, on Wednesday, the fourth of December, A. D. 1872, being the first Wednesday of said month, at the hour of 12 o'clock m. of said day; and there being then and there present Henry Greenebaum, David T. Linegar, Chauncey T. Bowen, Lester L. Bond, Mahlon D. Ogden, Richard L. Divine, James Shaw, Norman H. Ryan, Irus Coy, Joseph J. Cassell, William Seldon Gale, William D. Henderson, Moses M. Bane, George A. Sanders, Hugh Fullerton, Martin B. Thompson, Jacob W. Wilkin, John F. Van Dorston, John J. Rinaker, John Dougherty, William H. Robinson, and in the absence of Joseph J. Cassell, one of the Electors elect, the undersigned proceeded to fill the vacancy, by the election, by ballot, of Daniel Shepard, and all of the Electors chosen and elected as aforesaid did proceed to vote, by ballot, as such Electors, for President and Vice President of the United States, and at said balloting there were cast 21 votes for President of the United States, and by distinct ballots there were cast 21 for Vice President of the United States, of which said ballots so cast for President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, received 21 votes, being the whole number of votes cast at said balloting, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, received by distinct ballots 21 votes for Vice President of the United States, being the whole number of votes cast by said Electors for said last mentioned office, and no votes were cast at said balloting for any other person than Ulysses S. Grant, and no vote for Vice President for any other person than said Henry Wilson.

Given under our hands this fourth day of December at Springfield, aforesaid.

Signed by all the Electors.

To this was appended the certificate of the Governor:

United States of America, State of Illinois—ss.

I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do certify that at the regular election held in the State of Illinois, "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November," A. D. 1872, in compliance with the laws of the United States, the following-named gentlemen were duly and regularly chosen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States: Henry Greenebaum, David T. Linegar, Chauncey T. Bowen, Lester L. Bond, Mahlon D. Ogden, Richard L. Divine, James Shaw, Norman H. Ryan, Irus Coy, Joseph J. Cassell, William Seldon Gale, William D. Henderson, Moses M. Bane, George A. Sanders, Hugh Fullerton, Martin B. Thompson, Jacob W. Wilkin, John F. VanDorston, John J. Rinaker, John Dougherty, William H. Robinson, all of which is of record in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and they are appointed and entitled to give their votes in accordance with the law of the United States thereto enacted. In testimony whereof, I hereto sign my name, and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done in the City of Springfield this fourth day of December, A. D. 1872.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER, Governor.

By the Governor: EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

These certificates in duplicate were enclosed in envelopes separately, and indorsed:

"We, the undersigned, Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, elected and appointed by the people of the State of Illinois, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1872, do hereby certify that a list of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, cast by us on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1872, is contained herein."

(Signed by all the Electors.)

The Hon. Wm. D. Henderson, of the Tenth District, was appointed Messenger to the seat of Government, and received this certificate.

United States of America, State of Illinois:

This is to certify that the Hon. Wm. D. Henderson has been appointed Special Messenger of the Electoral College of Illinois at their session in Springfield, Ill., this fourth day of December, A.D. 1872, to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, a certified list of the votes of the State of Illinois for President and Vice President of the United States. Witness the hands of Electors of said State.

(Signed by all the Electors.)

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4.—The Wisconsin Electoral College met in the Governor's room at the Capitol to-day, several citizens being present. On motion of W. E. Cramer, of Milwaukee, H. D. Barron, of St. Croix, was chosen President, and Geo. E. Hoskinson, of the Green Bay *Gazette*, Secretary. A despatch was received from Judge Romanzo Bunn, of Monroe County, one of the Electors, that, owing to his failure to make railroad connections, he was unable to be present, a circumstance which happened to the Elector from the same district four years ago. The Hon. Gysbert Van Steenwyk, of LaCrosse, was chosen in his place. Ten votes each were cast for U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President, and George M. Swain was chosen messenger to take the certified result to Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Michigan Presidential Electors met at Lansing, at noon, to-day, in the Senate Chamber. Present: Messrs. Wood, Keifer, Waldorf, O'Donnell, Duncan, Sessions, Woods, Critman. Absent: Brown, Howard, and Ives.

Mr. Sessions was made Chairman, and O'Donnel, Secretary. A recess was then taken till 1:30 p. m. On reassembling the places of the absentees were respectively filled by General Humphrey, Wm. H. Brockway, of Albion, General Halbert, J. B. Shank, of Lansing. The Electors then cast a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson, balloting for each. Mr. O'Donnel was appointed messenger to carry the news to Washington. Geo. W. Hopkins, of Detroit, was appointed to carry the result to Judge Longyear.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors assembled in the Senate chamber at 12 noon, and, with a proper amount of solemnity, all cast their votes for U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College to-day reassembled, and cast thirty-five ballots for Grant and Wilson. Frederick Douglass was appointed as the messenger to convey the vote to Washington. Resolutions appropriate to the death of Mr. Greeley were adopted.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College met to-day, and cast a unanimous vote for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President. Suitable resolutions were passed on the death of Horace Greeley.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The Electors for President and Vice President assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, at 10 o'clock. Major Jonathan N. Gordon was called to the Chair, and J. Y. Allison appointed Secretary. After some preliminaries, the vote for Grant and Wilson was cast in the regular way. An appropriate resolution on the death of Greeley was offered by Mr. Ellis, and was adopted with deep feeling.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts met to-day, and cast an unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.—The Connecticut Presidential Electors met to-day, and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg to-day, and cast the votes of the State for Grant and Wilson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of this State to-day cast an unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors to-day cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Missouri met in Jefferson City this afternoon, and after filling vacancies and adopting a resolution of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, adjourned till evening. There is said to be a difference of opinion among the Electors as to who the votes shall be cast for, and a decision is not expected till a late hour.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College, at the night session, reached no decision as to how the vote should be cast, and adjourned till to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast the vote of the State for Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and Gratz Brown for Vice President. Mr. Gordon, of Maury, was chosen Messenger, to carry the vote to Washington. Resolutions in honor of Greeley were adopted.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of State to-day declared the Grant Electors elected in this State by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 4,000. The Electors met at the State House and cast the vote for Grant.

IOWA.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Dec. 4.—A full delegation of the College cast a unanimous vote for Grant to-day. The Hon. Elijah O'Dell was selected messenger to Washington.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met in Bristol this afternoon, and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—The Electoral vote of Georgia was cast to-day, with the following result:

For President—B. Gratz Brown, 6; Horace Greeley, 3; Charles Jenkins, Georgia, 2.

For Vice President—B. Gratz Brown, 5; General A. H. Colquit, Iowa, 5; General N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, 1.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House several Committees reported back bills with recommendations, after which the Select Committee appointed to take action on the death of Horace Greeley, reported a feeling tribute to his private virtues and eminent public services, which was concurred in by a rising vote, and the House stood adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BOSTON CITY POLITICS.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The City Republican Convention, at its late meeting to nominate candidates for Aldermen, adopted and subsequently reaffirmed a resolution to confine its nomination within the Republican party. Henry L. Pierce, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston dissents from this position, and declines the candidacy, saying in his letter: "As every citizen has deep interest in the welfare of the city, all are entitled irrespective to their political opinions to a fair representation in its Municipal Government."

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Apollo Hall Executive Committee, last night, resolutions were offered declining all propositions to coalesce with Tammany, calling on all Democrats to unite with Apollo Hall, and advising the election of only one delegate from each election district.

The Mayor has appointed Richard M. Blatchford a Park Commissioner, in place of the late Robert G. Dillon, and Rufus G. Beardsley to the Department of Public Instructions, in the place of Judge Van Vorst.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

MADISON, Dec. 4.—The despatch sent from here to the *Times*, about E. W. Keyes being a candidate for United States Senator, is all bosh. Unless Senator Howe dies, or refuses re-election, he will be chosen Senator without opposition.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The General Assembly met to-day. The Governor's message represents education and the finances flourishing; recommends a thorough system of immigration with State aid, and thinks the General Government ought not to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, but might lend the aid of its credit on safe conditions.

MADISON.

Odd Fellows' Encampment—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Dec. 4.—The Wisconsin Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows began its twenty-fifth session here last evening, David Whitton, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch presiding, and most of the other officers present, and representatives from the fifty-four Encampments. The reports of the Grand Patriarch, Grand Scribe, Grand Treasurer, and R. W. Grand Representatives were read, showing the order to be in a decidedly prosperous and flourishing condition in Wisconsin. To-day the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen. M. W. G. P., H. S. Sackett, Berlin; M. E. G. H. P., W. Reynolds, Green Bay; R. W. G. S. W., John H. Vivian, Mineral Point; R. W. G. Scribe, L. B. Hull, Madison; R. W. G. Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee; R. W. G. J. W., W. P. Cook, Eau Claire; R. G. G. Representative, L. H. Kellogg, Milwaukee; Trustees, H. B. Hinsdale, L. H. Kellogg, Lewis Silber.

After the election of the above officers, the Grand Encampment closed its labors this afternoon, and the Grand Lodge convened at 7 o'clock this evening, with a large attendance of representatives from two hundred lodges throughout the State.

To-morrow night there will be a public reception in the Assembly Chamber, when a speech of welcome will be delivered by Governor C. C. Washburne, responded to by the Hon. M. P. Lindsley, of Green Bay, Grand Master. An historical address will be made by Past Grand Master A. J. Langworthy, of Milwaukee, and an address by Past Grand Representative, Rev. A. C. Barry, of Fond du Lac, the affair closing with a dance.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 4.—A house, owned by James Mooney, on East Columbia street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The steamers were drawn to the fire by citizens, making good time.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A fire in East St. Louis, this afternoon, burned the Green Tree Tavern, on Broadway, owned and occupied by John Herman; also five small frame houses and stables adjoining. Loss about $18,000; insured $3,000 each, in the Continental and Underwriters, of New York, and a small amount in St. Louis companies. A disastrous conflagration was threatened at one time, and an engine was sent from this city, which did effective service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The stables of the Bushwick Avenue Railroad, in Brooklyn, with fifty horses and cars, were burned early this morning. The loss is $50,000.

The loss by the burning of the Bushwick Avenue Railroad stables, in Brooklyn, is $55,000. Seventy-five horses were burned to death.

Important Decision Under the Illinois Railroad Law.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 4.—Judge Wood decided the case of Stephen R. Moore v. the Illinois Central Railroad this morning. The question involved is the constitutionality of the law fixing the rates of passenger tariff. Judge Wood holds that the people, in their sovereign capacity, have no right, by a constitutional provision, to confer authority upon the Legislature to pass the law, nor has the Legislature any constitutional right to pass the law. He holds that railroads are public corporations when they want a land grant voted, or exercise the right by eminent domain, but private corporations, when their rates and tariff are interfered with, and the charter is a contract with the State beyond the control of the Legislature; that roads may charge what they please provided it is not extortionate or unreasonable, and this must be determined in each case when a party is agrieved, and is wholly a judicial question and not a legislative one. The plaintiff has appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The opinion excites much unfavorable comment with the people, who thought they had some rights which the new Constitution granted them.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Sad Case of Insanity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held a session to-day. Nothing but routine business was transacted. The reports of the Registrar and Inspector of Grain at Chicago were received, and will be incorporated in the report of the Commissioners. The question of the change in the law and formation of the Boards under it were not discussed to-day. The Board will adjourn for a few days to await some reports from the railroad companies.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the fireman who was so badly injured at the explosion at the rolling-mill here, has become insane. It is supposed to be only temporary, and will, no doubt, yield to treatment. Her husband still lingers in great suffering.

DUBUQUE.

Suicide—A New Disease in Walworth County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 4.—A German, about 40 years old, named George Robisch, shot himself through the heart with a shot gun this morning, causing, it is thought, instant death. Liquor is supposed to be the cause of the deed, as he came home last night very much intoxicated, compelling his family to seek safety with the neighbors by threatening to shoot them. He had been married but two years, and is connected with some of the most respectable German families in the city. He leaves a wife and two children.

A disease declared by skilful medical men to have the same symptoms as the epizootic is spreading among the people of Walworth County, Wis.

The New York Insurance Companies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The New York insurance companies, alluded to in yesterday's special telegram as not yet having made up their impairment by the Boston fire, all claim to be perfectly solvent, and, as was stated, promise to make up all impairment within the period allowed them by law. The Lenox Company publishes a card denying that it has been examined by the State Commissioner, and states, further, that its loss at Boston is only one-sixth of its surplus. The agent of the Niagara and Hanover Companies says that their impairment has been met by a reduction of capital. As has been repeatedly stated, only five New York insurance companies have succumbed to the Boston fire. The remainder are solvent, as far as known, and when all have made up their impairment, the fact will be promptly chronicled.

Mysterious Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 4.—The dead body of a man was found this morning in a grove near town. From all appearances, before entering the grove he had made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide by butting his head against the fence, after which he went into the grove and tied his scarf to the limb of a small tree and around his neck, then laid himself down, and died partially suspended. He was an entire stranger here, no person as yet having recognized him. He is a rather large and well-built man, about 35 years of age, hair and beard sandy. Some people here are of the opinion that there has been foul play in this case. The Coroner's verdict has not yet been rendered.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 4.—A little Mormon girl, 5 years old, was burned to death at Bear Lake Valley a few days ago, in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Benjamin Savensen was murdered at the San Pete coal beds on Saturday by Matt. Daley. Cause, drunkenness.

Grand preparations are making by the Masonic fraternity for the celebration of St. John's Day.

About two hundred tons of ore per day are taken from Little Cottonwood.

There are heavy receipts of bullion from the South for New York.

The weather is extremely propitious. There is little or no snow in the mining districts. All kinds of business is brisk.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A crowd of South Side loafers and thieves was arrested and locked up in the Harrison Street Station last evening. It is composed of such men as Dick Lane, John Berry, Gustav Pflaum, Henry Clayton, George Lathrop, Joseph Harris, Frank Bunch, Court McKinney, and Gus. Green.

While Michael O'Neil, of No. 116 Carrol street, was passing the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets, at 7 o'clock last evening, he was struck on the head with a stone. One of a party of lads who were indulging in the amusing pastime of hurling stones at one another, threw the missile. O'Neil's scalp was severely cut, but the wound is not considered dangerous.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: How to preserve ourselves from devastating fires, is now a prominent question. Recent events have shown:

First—That, after sufficient progress has been made by fire, and a given temperature reached in its front, the usual means for arresting its progress are futile.

Second—That no material now known, which can be advantageously used in the construction of buildings, can, under the circumstances given, withstand the heat.

These premises being admitted, the only hope of preventing the recurrence of great fires seems to rest upon prompt extinguishment in their incipiency.

The great defect in the present system seems to consist in the time lost in running to fires with the men and appliances to operate against the enemy. Can this be obviated? I think it may be, to a great degree. The power necessary to cast water on fires should always be at hand whenever needed. This would seem practicable by the construction of works on the Holly plan, or something like it, within districts of comparatively small area,—say, for the twenty wards of Chicago, ten engines.

The supply of water should be exhaustless. This can be easily and cheaply accomplished by subterranean pipes communicating with the river.

It is not proposed to discuss the details of such a system: whether firemen should remain at their station, or officiate as a patrol; the proximity of depots for hose; the number of fire-plugs at each corner; the system of signals, &c., &c.; the only object of this communication being to say that many years' connection with fire insurance, and frequent observation of "great fires" proceeding from small ones, for want of immediate attention, leads me to the foregoing conclusions. JULIUS WHITE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1872.

DECATUR BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a meeting of the Decatur Board of Underwriters, this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent prompt action of the Insurance Association of Peoria, sustaining the National Board in all necessary steps for the protection and remuneration of insurance capital, but strenuously protesting against its action reducing agents' commissions, expresses entirely the sentiment of this Board; and, further,

Resolved, That this Board joins with the said Peoria Association in respectfully asking the Companies interested not to enforce the resolution of the National Board reducing agents' commissions, believing that such action will defeat the very end it aims to accomplish.

Resolved, That we coincide with the opinion, "That a State Convention of Underwriters should be convened at once, composed of one delegate from each Local Board;" and also that it is very desirable that a permanent State organization of Underwriters be formed, for the purpose of conference, co-operation, and concert of action in all matters of mutual interest.

B. K. DURFEE, President.

H. P. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Another Unpublished Letter from Mr. Greeley.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

In a letter to the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, dated Nov. 3, one of the last that Mr. Greeley wrote, he expresses great gratitude to Mr. Tappan for going into the recent contest in his behalf with such zeal; and says, in his grave, jocular manner:

"I have been so bitterly assailed that I hardly knew whether I was running for the Presidency or for the Penitentiary."

Mr. Greeley thus speaks of the death of his wife:

"In the darkest hour my long-suffering wife left; not too soon as she had suffered too deeply and long. I laid her in the grave with hard, dry eyes. Well, I am used up. I have slept little for weeks, and my eyes are hard to close, and they soon open again."

Certain allusions made in the letter, as stated to us by Mr. Tappan, we are not at liberty at present to specify; but hope that he will find it consistent with propriety ultimately to publish the whole letter, the contents of which are specially interesting on account of their conveying the latest impressions of Mr. Greeley's mind on the situation of public affairs.

PUBLIC HALL AT HIGHWOOD.

HIGHWOOD, Lake Co., Ill., Dec. 3, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Highwood exults in the opening of a public hall, in which religious exercises were held for the first time last Sabbath, Dec. 1. It is convenient, well seated, heated, and lighted, and the citizens of the place and vicinity expect to derive profit and enjoyment from the use of it for religious, literary, and social purposes during the coming winter.

Bismarck and the Junker Party—Names of Some of the New Peers.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes:

"Some interesting details have come to light here connected with the present crisis in Prussia. His Imperial Majesty, although he has completely given in his adherence to Prince Bismarck, could not be persuaded to open the Landtag in person and deliver the speech. The whole Court party and the Junker party are strongly irritated at Prince Bismarck's attitude throughout the recent negotiations, and it is a common assertion that his action has been in a marked way in the Crown Prince's interest. Many declare that there is a latent intention to institute an Upper Chamber of the Reichstag, or National Parliament, and altogether swamp the political entity of the Diets. This would completely satisfy Prussianism, because it would catch and extinguish the Legislatures of the mediatized States, and completely fuse Bavaria, Wurtemburg, etc., into the Prusso-German realm. The Crown Prince in the future would thus be Emperor of Germany, and not German Emperor. To achieve that end particularism would have to be annihilated throughout the Empire.

"I have heard here the names of some of the new Peers; amongst them are Hansemann, Bleichroder, Krupp, Borsig, the maker of locomotives, and several other geheimraths, steady supporters of the Government."

Election of a Bishop.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Protestant Episcopal churches of Massachusetts to-day held a special convention and elected the Rev. Benjamin H. Haight, of New York, Bishop, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Eastburn.

Steamboat News.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—A *Chronicle* despatch says that the steamer R. C. Gray, which was yesterday reported in a sinking condition near Alvin Bluff, Ind., had succeeded in repairing her injuries and was reloading her freight last night.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamships City of London, from Greece, and the Sannatian, from Victoria, have arrived out.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; treble, $7.00@8.25; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 60c; yellow, 61c. Oats firm at 44c. Bran steady at $1.25 a quarter.

HAY—Prime at $26.00@27.00; choice scarce at $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $15.50. Bacon dull at 5¼c, 8¾@9¼c; hams, 15¾@16c. Lard steady; tierce, 8¼@8¾c; keg, 9¾@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 6¾@7c; good common, 7¼c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 11½c. Molasses, 45@46c; good common to fair, 47@53c; prime to strictly prime, 52@56c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 92@97c.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—NOYES—At the Sherman House, Dec. [illegible], by Rev. W. W. King, Thomas G. Barnard, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Sarah J. Noyes, of Mass.

PEARSON—STRAPPE—In Chicago, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, Dr. James I. Pearson and Miss May Strappe.

Rochester and Amsterdam papers please copy.

EARLE—STANLEY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Mr. James D. Earle, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Sarah E. Stanley, daughter of Mr. J. W. Stanley, of this city. No cards.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT ART SALE

AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of Art lovers to the new and valuable collection of

Paintings and Works of Art

BELONGING TO THE

BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

And collected during the past year by its proprietor, CHARLES BODE, Esq., from all the principal

ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found contributions from the leading

Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, with catalogues, at

STORE NO. 970 WABASH-AV.

Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the array of artists represented in the collection will be found the names of such as

Carl Hubner,	Albert Bierstadt,
H. Herzog,	Regis Gignoux,
G. Sus,	A. B. Durand,
Henri de Beul,	[illegible]
J. Veyrassett,	[illegible]
L. Robbe,	A. F. Tait,
Wm. Hart,	Wm. F. H. de Haas,
Geo. L. Brown,	A. D. Shattuck,

And many of equal celebrity.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve on

Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Evenings,

DEC. 5 and 6, at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

At our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 a.m. we shall offer

Custom-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Notions, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fleece-Lined Gloves, Army Dress Coats, Cav. Jackets and Pants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Pianos, 10 crates W. G. Crockery, 50 Show Cases, 300 Round-end Bedsteads, 75 Extension Tables, 50 rolls Wool Carpet, 40 rolls Floor Oil Cloth,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE

THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Very large sale of SPLENDID GOODS.

Furs, Hats and Caps, Woollen Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods, Toys,

And, altogether, a fine line of goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, South Canal-st.

THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

In connection with our Regular Sale, we offer the

ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL MERCHANT.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

TEN GOOD CUTTERS AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

FURS.

TO THE LADIES AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS, will, for the next thirty days, retail Ladies' and Gents'

FURS,

Such as Seal, Mink, &c., at Wholesale Prices. Also, Wolf, Lynx, Fox, and all other kinds Fancy Robes.

256, 258, 260 & 262 Madison-st.

Directly opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, Children's Furs, Gents' S... Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Ro... &c. LOWEST PRICES.

S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison...

FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A General Assortment of

Fine Fancy Goods

FOR SALE TO

THE TRADE

AT LOW PRICES, BY

BURLEY & TYRRELL

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

...re nearly finished. Several ... t untaken. Fire-proof, wi... ults. English tile floors throug... t. No offices in the city equ... se in every first-class respe... lans of the Tribune Building c... seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

...even well-built, comfortable brick houses on corn... sh and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city convenie... nces, &c. WM. S. JOHNSTON, 48 Exchange Building.

DRESS CLEANING.

SPOTS REMOVED

...rom the most delicate fabric, by a new p... cess, without cleaning the whole.

DRESSES CLEANED

Without ripping or removing any trimmi...

A. SCHWARZ,

...8 Illinois-st. and 264 West Madison-... Branch Office, 397 South State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

$10,000 Worth

...o be sold at an immense sacrifi... before Christmas at

396 State-st.

NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mo... ...ge Banking office will be in H... ...re Block, corner of Dearbo... ...d Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Parties wishing an interest in a new Commercial Savings Bank now being formed in this city, will pl... with real name, and stating where an inter... be had, D 70, Tribune office.

DIG

... claims. We have an attorney in e... in the Union. Extra facilities for collecting ... collectable in any part of the country. Send for... FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTI... ...ENCY, 16 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

...real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current r...

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL

Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.

Terms Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED.

...Money to loan on collate... HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.